



AIR FORCE

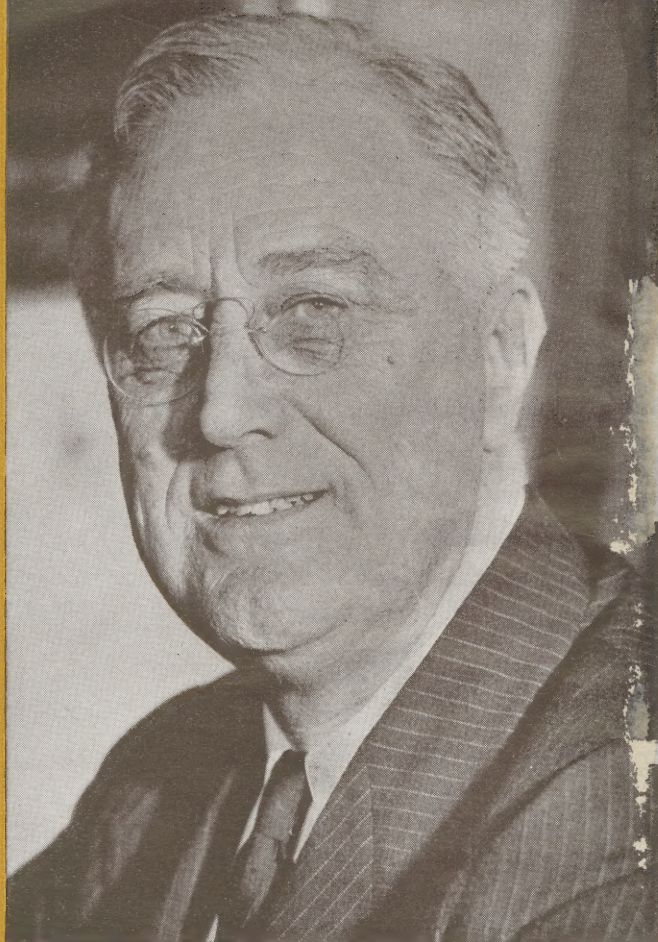
Souvenir

HANDYBOOK





Pvt. Deebel
Langhast



★ **OUR PRESIDENT** ★
and Commander-in-Chief
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE
THE SALVATION ARMY

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

USO War Fund Campaign

\$32,000,000 for America's Fighting
Men, and the Forces Behind the Lines

EMPIRE STATE BLDG., NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA 6-5400

May 25, 1942

Martin J. Pollak, Inc.,
148 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

We have seen the advance copies of your
Soldier's Souvenir Handy Book and believe
you have done an excellent job with it..

May I take this opportunity to express
to you our appreciation of your generosity
in giving to us 10% of the sale price from
the sale of this book.

Sincerely,

Prescott S. Bush
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National Campaign

Honorary Chairman
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.
National Campaign Chairman
PRESOTT S. BUSH
National Vice-Chairmen
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UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

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be made. Cheerful obedience leads to a better performance of your duties. It makes it easier for all of your comrades to do their part. It means better teamwork.

Be loyal.—Loyalty means that you must stand by your organization through thick and thin. Boost your organization at every opportunity. Be loyal and true to your officers, your noncommissioned officers, and your comrades. In this way you will be loyal to your country.

Be determined.—Determination means the bulldog stick-to-it-iveness to win at all costs. During your training keep everlastingly at the most difficult tasks and never give up until you have mastered them. Determination to win means success in battle.

Be alert.—Alertness means being always on your guard. A good soldier may be pardoned for failure, but never for being surprised. Should the unexpected happen, use your head and do something, even if it is wrong, rather than "lie down."

Be a member of the team.—Teamwork means that each man in the squad, platoon, company, troop, or battery gives everything in his power to make for the success of the whole unit. Success in battle depends on teamwork just as much as success in a football game depends on the pull-together spirit of the football team. Unless you play your own special part the team may not win.



SOLDIER'S PERSONAL RECORD

NAME Delbert A. Longhorst
 ARMY SERIAL No. 15192741
 GRADE Private ORGANIZATION Air Force
 HEIGHT 5' 11" WEIGHT 150
 BORN Deer Park 3/15/22
 Place Date
 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY Mrs. Caroline Longhorst
6704 Park Land Ave Cincinnati Ohio
 Address Town State
 BENEFICIARY (6 months' pay) _____ Name _____
 Relation Street & Number Town & State
 or rural route
 GOVERNMENT INSURANCE Amount Policy No.
 OTHER INSURANCE Amount Policy No.
 BANK ACCOUNT Name of bank City & State
 Church Town & State
 RIFLE NUMBER _____
 PISTOL NUMBER _____
 COMPANY NUMBER _____
 WATCH _____
 REGIMENTAL COMMANDER'S NAME _____
 BATTALION COMMANDER'S NAME _____
 COMPANY COMMANDER'S NAME _____
 CHAPLAIN'S NAME _____
 SQUAD LEADER'S NAME _____

★
WHAT...

are you fighting for?

I have served in the Army and I know the soldier's point of view both while in the service and in later life. You may take it from me that your service to the nation in its hour of need will not be a waste of your time and effort. In the years that lie ahead you will hold your heads high in the thought that you gave honest and faithful service as soldiers when your country called.

Remember that you are the chosen fighting men of the nation. Others throughout the land are working to supply you with the equipment and the weapons with which you are to act in our defense. But, however earnestly and effectively they may labor, no man who contributes to the common cause only work or money can ever stand on the level of you who are asked to risk life itself for your country and your countrymen.

This nation was founded in the bond of blood and sacrifice by men who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. They reached their goal. Now you men of a new generation are called upon to preserve the freedoms which they so bravely won. To serve in the common defense, for the general welfare, is the first obligation of an American citizen. You will not falter. You cannot fail.


— From a Speech

by the HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON,
SECRETARY OF WAR

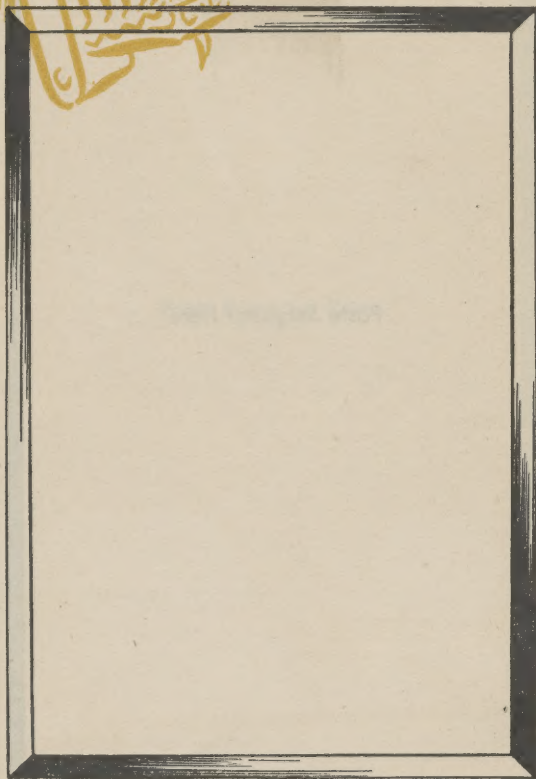


SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L. STIMSON



 **GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD**

★
**MY FAVORITE
SNAPSHOTS**





Paste Snapshot Here



Paste Snapshot Here

U. S. POSTAL Information

AIR EXPRESS Information

FIRST-CLASS MAIL—Effective July 1, 1933. (Typewritten or written matter, or that closed against inspection) 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Local—2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Government Postal Cards—1 cent each.

PRIVATE MAILING CARDS (POST CARDS)—1 cent each, must be not less than 2½ by 4 inches, nor larger than 3½ by 5½ inches.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—Complete newspaper and magazines entered as second-class matter, when mailed by others than the publishers, shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of weight or distance. The rate of postage of incomplete copies, up to eight ounces in weight, is 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof; over eight ounces the parcel post rates apply.

BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES—Effective July 6, 1932. Envelopes and cards intended to be remailed by the recipient to the original mailer, when prepared in accordance with instructions issued by the Post Office Department. Postage will be collected on delivery, amounting to 2 cents on the cards, and 4 cents on the letters, with an additional charge of 3 cents per ounce when such letters weigh more than one ounce.

THIRD-CLASS MAIL—1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, up to eight ounces, except that the rate of postage on books, catalogs, seeds, bulbs, etc., not exceeding eight ounces of weight, shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

BULK RATE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER—A bulk rate on third-class matter will be established with a minimum charge of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof, except in the case of all catalogs, seeds, bulbs and roots for which the minimum charge shall be 8 cents for each pound or fraction thereof.—Provided that the rate of postage on third-class matter mailed in bulk shall be not less than 1 cent per piece.

BOOKS—Effective November 1, 1933, the postage rates on books consisting wholly of reading matter, containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books, shall be 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof, irrespective of the zone of their destination.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (PARCEL POST)—The postage on fourth-class, parcel post, matter is chargeable at zone rates.

SPECIAL HANDLING—Additional fee provides first-class transportation for parcel post mail and must be affixed to parcel in addition to regular postage. This fee does not provide for special delivery at point of delivery. Parcels weighing not more than 2 pounds, 10 cents; parcels weighing more than 2 pounds, but not more than 10 pounds, 15 cents; parcels weighing more than 10 pounds, 20 cents.

For special handling and immediate delivery at the office of address the following fees must be affixed in addition to the regular postage. Parcels weighing not more than 2 pounds, 15 cents; parcels weighing more than 2 pounds but not more than 10 pounds, 25 cents; parcels weighing more than 10 pounds, 35 cents.

AIR MAIL—Effective July 1, 1934, domestic rates of postage for air mail will be 6 cents for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce and 6 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

SPECIAL DELIVERY—Letters and packages (first class) two pounds or less, 10 cents; more than 2 pounds but not more than 10 pounds, 20 cents; more than 10 pounds, 25 cents. Special Delivery fees for second-class, transient second-class, third-class and fourth-class mail matter, effective only at post office of delivery is as follows: Parcels, 2 pounds or less, 15 cents; more than 2 pounds but not more than 10 pounds, 25 cents; more than 10 pounds in weight, 35 cents.

INSURANCE FEES—The insurance fees for the indemnity for loss of third- and fourth-class matter (parcel post) are as follows: Valuation \$5 or less, 5-cent fee; \$5.01 to \$25, 10-cent fee; \$25.01 to \$50, 15-cent fee; \$50.01 to \$100, 25-cent fee.

C. O. D. FEES—Unregistered third- and fourth-class matter (parcel post) and sealed matter of any class bearing first-class postage. (Includes insurance.) For collections up to \$5, 12-cent fee; \$5.01 to \$25, 17-cent fee; \$25.01 to \$50, 22-cent fee; \$50.01 to \$100, 32-cent fee.

AND	BETWEEN													
	Akron	Atlanta	Chicago	Cleveland	Dallas	Denver	Detroit	Fort Worth	Hollywood	Houston	Jersey City	Kansas City	Lincoln	Los Angeles
Akron, Ohio	28	16	4	44	56	4	48	88	60	16	32	32	88	16
Atlanta, Ga.	28	24	28	32	80	32	32	96	36	32	36	60	96	28
Birmingham, Ala.	32	4	32	24	76	36	28	76	28	36	36	56	76	36
Bismarck, N. D.	44	56	32	44	44	36	48	68	56	60	24	20	68	28
Charlotte, S. C.	28	12	36	32	44	92	36	44	96	48	28	56	72	40
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	76	36	48	48	4	52	48	44	56	64	24	16	44
Chicago, Ill.	16	24	12	12	36	40	12	36	76	48	28	16	20	76
Cleveland, Ohio	4	28	12	44	52	4	44	88	60	16	28	32	88	16
Dallas, Tex.	44	32	36	44	52	48	4	52	8	56	20	28	76	4
Denver, Colo.	56	80	40	52	52	56	52	48	60	68	28	20	48	44
Des Moines, Ia.	28	56	12	32	28	28	32	68	40	40	12	8	68	20
Detroit, Mich.	4	32	12	4	48	56	48	84	64	20	28	36	84	12
Fort Worth, Tex.	48	32	36	44	4	52	48	52	12	60	20	28	52	40
Galveston, Texas	60	36	48	56	12	64	56	12	64	4	68	32	40	64
Hollywood, Cal.	88	96	76	88	52	48	84	52	96	96	60	40	80	76
Houston, Tex.	60	36	48	60	8	60	64	12	96	76	28	40	96	48
Jersey City, N. J.	16	32	28	16	56	68	20	60	96	76	44	48	96	32
Kansas City, Mo.	32	36	16	28	20	28	28	20	60	28	44	4	60	20
Lincoln, Neb.	32	60	20	32	28	20	36	28	64	40	48	8	64	24
Los Angeles, Cal.	88	96	76	88	52	48	84	52	96	96	60	40	80	76
Madison, Wis.	20	32	4	20	40	44	16	40	80	52	36	20	24	80
Medford, Ore.	96	96	88	96	96	56	96	96	28	96	96	76	68	92
Memphis, Tenn.	28	16	20	28	16	60	32	20	68	28	40	36	40	68
Milwaukee, Wis.	16	28	4	16	40	44	12	40	80	48	32	20	24	80
Minneapolis, Minn.	28	40	16	28	40	36	24	40	80	52	44	20	16	80
Newark, N. J.	16	32	28	16	56	68	20	60	96	76	44	48	96	32
New Orleans, La.	4	20	36	40	24	72	44	24	76	12	52	4	52	76
New York, N. Y.	16	32	28	16	56	68	20	60	96	76	44	48	96	32
Oakland, Cal.	92	96	80	92	88	48	96	88	12	96	96	68	60	12
Oklahoma City, Okla.	40	36	28	40	8	44	40	8	60	16	52	12	24	60
Omaha, Neb.	32	56	16	28	28	24	32	28	64	36	48	8	64	20
Pendleton, Ore.	88	96	72	84	40	88	84	52	96	96	64	52	44	84
Philadelphia, Pa.	16	28	12	16	56	68	20	60	96	76	44	48	96	32
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	32	16	4	48	56	8	48	92	64	12	32	36	92
Pocahontas, Ida.	72	96	60	72	68	28	70	68	12	96	88	40	64	64
Portland, Ore.	96	96	80	92	92	48	96	92	36	96	96	72	60	36
Pueblo, Colo.	60	84	44	56	56	4	60	56	52	64	72	32	24	52
Reno, Nev.	84	96	72	84	80	40	88	20	92	96	60	52	20	76
Rochester, Minn.	28	36	12	24	44	20	44	24	84	52	40	24	20	84
St. Joseph, Mo.	32	52	20	32	24	28	36	24	84	52	48	8	68	20
St. Louis, Mo.	24	28	12	20	24	52	20	24	68	36	36	8	28	12
St. Paul, Minn.	28	40	16	28	40	36	24	40	80	52	44	20	16	80
Salt Lake City, Utah	68	92	52	64	64	20	68	64	28	72	80	44	32	56
San Antonio, Tex.	60	44	48	12	60	64	12	96	20	76	32	40	96	52
San Diego, Cal.	96	96	84	96	92	52	96	92	4	96	96	72	68	4
San Francisco, Cal.	92	96	80	92	88	48	96	88	12	96	96	68	60	12
Seattle, Wash.	88	96	72	88	48	84	88	44	96	96	76	60	44	72
Spokane, Wash.	80	92	64	76	80	40	72	76	52	92	96	52	52	64
Toledo, Ohio	4	32	8	4	44	48	8	44	88	56	20	24	28	88
Vancouver, B. C.	96	96	80	92	96	52	96	96	96	96	80	68	48	84
Washington, D. C.	12	24	24	12	48	64	16	52	96	72	4	40	44	96
Wichita, Kans.	16	32	16	12	32	32	12	52	4	52	8	16	36	28
Winipeg, Man.	44	76	32	44	60	52	48	60	84	68	40	36	84	28

* Parcels weighing 25 pounds or over. Rates on shipments weighing less than 25 pounds are based on a graduated scale slightly higher and not figured proportionately at the above rates—per half pound. Minimum charge per package: 85 cents to any Air Express office for three-quarters of a pound or less. One pound—\$1.00 to any Air Express office. Lot Shipments: Two or more parcels forwarded to one consignee by one shipper, in one shipment, will be charged for at the combined gross weight as if one single parcel, with the exception that no package exceeding 400 cubic inches in size will be included in the combination.

RAILWAY EXPRESS

Information

TO	FROM	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Cleveland	Buffalo	San Francisco	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati	New Orleans	Washington	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.	1.45	3.70	2.05	4.00	1.45	2.80	2.25	12.65	2.80	3.50	5.90	2.45	4.95	
Atlanta, Ga.	4.05	3.70	3.85	3.45	4.45	3.75	4.15	11.95	3.95	3.05	3.25	3.65	4.90	
Baltimore, Md.	1.65	3.60	1.45	3.90	2.45	2.80	2.45	12.50	2.05	3.10	4.95	1.15	4.90	
Boston, Mass.	1.75	3.95	2.25	4.50	1.45	2.25	2.65	13.15	3.10	3.90	6.20	2.65	5.55	
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.45	2.95	2.65	4.50	1.45	2.25	2.65	13.15	3.10	3.90	6.20	2.65	4.90	
Chicago, Ill.	3.80	1.00	3.70	2.05	3.95	2.25	2.95	9.95	2.80	2.05	4.25	3.60	2.95	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.50	2.05	3.25	2.45	3.90	2.05	2.65	10.90	2.25	4.15	2.95	3.80		
Cleveland, Ohio.	3.10	2.25	2.80	2.95	3.25	1.85	11.05	1.65	2.05	4.60	2.80	3.90		
Columbus, Ohio.	3.25	2.45	2.95	2.80	3.70	1.85	2.45	11.05	1.85	1.45	4.35	2.65	3.90	
Denver, Colo.	7.75	4.90	7.60	4.70	8.10	6.00	6.60	6.55	6.45	5.55	6.25	7.25	4.55	
Detroit, Mich.	3.50	2.05	3.40	2.90	3.60	1.65	2.25	10.90	2.25	2.05	4.65	3.25	3.70	
Duluth, Minn.	5.50	3.15	5.15	3.85	5.80	4.05	4.30	10.10	4.30	3.95	5.80	5.00	1.55	
El Paso, Tex.	9.15	6.45	8.85	5.90	5.90	7.40	7.90	5.90	7.70	6.90	5.80	8.50	6.55	
Galveston, Tex.	7.10	5.10	6.80	4.55	7.65	7.00	6.20	9.70	6.05	5.10	3.05	6.45	5.90	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3.60	1.65	3.60	2.65	3.70	2.05	2.65	10.45	2.65	2.05	4.30	3.40	3.40	
Helena, Mont.	9.60	6.70	9.25	7.35	7.75	7.80	8.30	5.50	8.70	7.65	9.65	9.10	5.25	
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.70	1.65	3.40	2.05	3.90	2.25	2.80	10.45	2.65	1.45	4.10	3.40	3.50	
Jacksonville, Fla.	4.25	4.55	4.10	4.30	4.60	4.55	4.80	12.50	4.30	4.15	3.35	3.90	6.20	
Kansas City, Mo.	5.15	3.00	4.85	2.35	5.50	3.80	4.10	8.65	4.00	3.50	5.40	4.55	3.30	
Los Angeles, Cal.	12.30	9.60	12.00	9.05	12.65	11.05	3.30	10.85	10.05	9.00	11.65	9.70		
Louisville, Ky.	3.80	2.05	3.60	2.25	4.00	2.45	3.10	10.75	2.80	1.45	3.85	3.25	3.80	
Memphis, Tenn.	4.85	3.10	4.55	3.25	5.25	3.70	4.00	10.30	3.90	3.05	2.85	3.40	4.25	
Millwaukee, Wis.	3.95	1.45	3.80	2.45	4.15	2.65	3.10	10.30	3.10	2.45	4.30	3.70	2.60	
Minneapolis, Minn.	5.25	2.95	4.95	3.30	5.55	3.90	4.20	9.45	4.20	3.80	5.45	4.80		
Mobile, Ala.	5.05	4.05	4.75	3.65	5.75	4.40	4.90	11.00	4.75	4.00	1.45	4.40	5.15	
Montreal, Que.	2.65	4.45	3.50	4.95	2.50	3.80	3.20	15.70	3.80	4.40	7.65	3.80	6.00	
New Orleans, La.	5.40	4.25	5.10	3.80	6.20	4.60	5.25	10.70	4.90	4.15		4.80	5.45	
New York, N. Y.	3.80	1.45	4.00	1.85	3.10	2.40	4.25	12.85	2.45	3.50	5.40	1.85	5.25	
Ogden, Utah.	9.65	6.80	9.45	6.55	10.00	7.85	8.50	4.40	8.35	7.55	8.60	9.15	6.10	
Omaha, Neb.	5.45	3.15	5.25	3.10	5.80	4.00	4.30	8.20	4.25	3.80	5.05	4.95	2.60	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.45	3.70	1.00	3.95	2.25	2.80	2.65	12.65	2.25	3.25	5.10	1.45	4.95	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.45	2.80	2.25	3.20	1.10	1.65	1.85	11.55	2.25	4.90	2.05	4.02		
Portland, Me.	2.05	4.15	2.65	4.80	1.45	3.50	2.95	13.30	3.50	3.95	6.40	2.95	5.75	
Portland, Ore.	12.50	9.65	12.20	9.90	12.70	10.75	11.25	4.25	11.25	10.60	12.15	12.05	8.20	
Providence, R. I.	1.65	4.00	2.05	4.50	1.05	4.40	2.80	13.30	2.95	3.80	5.90	2.45	5.60	
Richmond, Va.	2.25	3.70	2.05	3.90	1.10	1.20	2.95	12.65	2.65	3.10	4.55	1.25	5.10	
Rochester, N. Y.	2.25	1.10	2.45	3.70	2.45	2.05	1.25	11.85	2.05	2.95	4.40	2.45	4.30	
St. Joseph, Mo.	5.15	3.00	4.85	2.35	5.50	3.80	4.10	8.65	4.00	3.45	5.40	4.55	3.30	
St. Louis, Mo.	4.00	2.05	3.95	1.00	4.50	2.95	3.50	9.90	3.25	2.45	3.80	3.80	3.30	
St. Paul, Minn.	5.25	2.95	4.95	3.30	5.55	3.90	4.20	9.45	4.20	3.80	5.45	4.80	.85	
San Antonio, Tex.	7.75	5.50	7.40	4.85	8.05	6.15	6.60	8.40	6.45	5.50	5.45	7.10	6.30	
San Francisco, Cal.	12.85	9.95	12.65	9.90	13.15	11.05	11.70	11.55	10.90	10.70	12.35	9.45		
Seattle, Wash.	12.30	9.45	12.00	9.90	12.45	10.55	11.05	11.85	11.05	10.40	12.15	11.85	8.80	
Spokane, Wash.	11.05	8.15	10.75	8.65	11.20	9.30	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.15	10.90	10.55	6.75	
Springfield, Mass.	1.65	3.90	2.05	4.35	1.25	2.95	2.45	12.85	3.10	3.80	6.05	2.45	5.25	
Tampa, Fla.	4.90	5.10	4.55	4.65	5.55	5.15	5.35	13.05	5.05	4.45	4.00	4.35	6.75	
Toledo, Ohio.	3.40	1.85	3.10	2.80	3.50	1.45	2.25	10.75	2.05	1.65	4.45	3.10	3.70	
Washington, D. C.	1.85	3.60	1.45	3.80	2.65	2.80	2.65	12.55	2.05	2.95	4.80		4.80	

Per Hundred Weight

FURLOUGH

Railway Chart

DISTANCE BETWEEN LARGE CITIES

FROM	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	San Francisco	Pittsburgh	New Orleans	Washington
TO	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Albany.....	145	832	236	1,028	202	3,106	567	1,517	373
Atlanta.....	876	733	785	611	4,106	2,805	805	496	648
Baltimore.....	188	802	97	934	418	3,076	334	1,184	40
Boston.....	217	1,034	321	1,230	...	3,308	674	1,602	458
Buffalo.....	442	525	416	731	499	2,799	270	1,256	438
Chicago.....	912	...	821	284	1,034	2,274	468	912	790
Cincinnati.....	757	298	666	341	926	2,572	313	829	553
Cleveland.....	584	357	493	548	682	2,631	135	1,073	437
Columbus, O.....	636	314	546	428	620	2,588	193	935	475
Denver.....	1,834	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,371	1,490	1,347	1,810
Detroit.....	693	272	669	488	750	2,546	321	1,092	655
Duluth.....	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	2,238	947	1,447	1,269
El Paso.....	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	1,287	1,866	1,195	2,139
Galveston.....	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,157	1,481	410	1,554
Grand Rapids, Mich.	821	178	815	462	873	2,452	462	1,090	764
Helena.....	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,449	2,574	2,008	2,152	2,320	...
Indianapolis.....	825	183	734	240	965	2,457	381	888	664
Jacksonville, Fla.	983	1,097	892	975	1,213	3,098	1,057	616	755
Kansas City.....	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,981	898	880	1,171
Los Angeles.....	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	475	2,705	2,007	2,978
Louisville.....	871	304	780	274	1,040	2,468	427	778	663
Memphis.....	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	2,439	807	936	929
Milwaukee.....	997	85	369	1,119	2,359	553	535	875	...
Minneapolis.....	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	2,096	888	1,285	1,210
Mobile.....	1,231	929	1,340	647	1,461	2,623	1,098	141	1,003
Montreal.....	386	841	477	1,051	330	3,115	704	1,655	614
Newark, N. J.....	9	903	82	1,056	226	3,177	435	1,363	219
New Haven.....	76	980	167	1,141	140	3,254	520	1,448	304
New Orleans.....	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	2,482	1,142	...	1,144
New York.....	2,496	1,217	91	1,065	1,184	2,116	228
Ogden.....	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	780	1,962	1,891	2,284	...
Omaha.....	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,781	961	1,080	1,283
Philadelphia.....	91	821	...	874	321	3,095	353	1,281	137
Pittsburgh.....	444	468	353	621	674	2,742	...	1,142	302
Portland, Me.....	332	149	436	145	115	3,423	789	1,717	573
Portland, Ore.....	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	772	2,760	2,746	3,082
Providence.....	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	3,308	634	1,562	418
Quebec.....	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	3,287	876	1,827	786
Richmond, Va.....	343	879	252	918	573	3,153	417	1,046	115
Rochester, N. Y.....	373	603	361	799	430	2,877	338	1,324	394
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,392	470	1,301	227	1,474	1,867	948	941	1,221
St. Louis.....	1,065	284	974	...	1,230	2,194	621	699	894
St. Paul.....	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,446	2,086	878	1,275	1,200
San Antonio.....	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,911	1,541	571	1,715
San Francisco.....	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	...	2,742	2,482	3,064
Seattle.....	3,151	2,339	3,060	2,332	3,273	957	2,707	2,931	3,029
Spokane.....	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	1,205	2,368	2,535	2,690
Springfield, Mass.....	139	935	230	1,131	99	3,209	583	1,511	367
Tampa, Fla.....	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	3,310	1,269	828	967
Toledo.....	705	244	615	437	795	2,518	261	1,032	595
Washington.....	228	790	137	894	458	3,064	302	1,144	...

IDENTIFICATION of RANK in the COMBINED SERVICES

ARMY

INSIGNIA OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS • SHOULDER COOPS



General



Lt. General



Major Gen'l



Brig. Gen'l



Colonel



Lt. Colonel



Major



Captain



1st Lieut.



2nd Lieut.



Chaplain



Chaplain



Master SGT.



1st Sergeant



Technical SGT



Staff SGT.



Sergeant



Corporal



Pvt. 1st Class

MARINES



Colonel



Lt. Colonel



Major



Captain



1st Lieut.



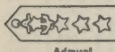
2nd Lieut.



Warrant Officer

NAVY

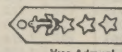
SHOULDER AND SLEEVE INSIGNIA OF COMMISSIONED LINE OFFICERS



Admiral



Vice Admiral



Rear Admiral



Captain



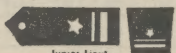
Commander



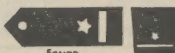
Lt. Commander



Lieutenant



Junior Lieut.



Ensign

Common MILITARY EXPRESSIONS

- A W O L** Absent without authority
- AIDE or AIDE-de-**
camp A personal assistant to a general officer
- BASE** The element on which a movement is regulated
- BLIND** A money fine of a court-martial sentence
- BOB-TAIL** A dishonorable discharge
- BUCKING FOR ORDERLY** Extra efforts for personal appearance when competing for post of orderly to the commanding officer
- BUST** To reduce a noncommissioned officer to the grade of private
- CHOW** Food
- CITS** Civilian clothing
- CO or KO** Commanding officer
- DISTANCE** Space between elements in the direction front to rear
- DOGTAGS** Identification disks
- DOUGHBOY (dough)** An infantryman
- DUD** An unexploded shell
- FIELD, IN THE . .** Campaigning against an enemy under actual or assumed conditions
- FILE** A column of men one behind the other
- FOX HOLE** Pit dug by a soldier to protect his body
- GI** Government issue; galvanized iron
- GUARD HOUSE . .** A person who knows little but talks much about regulations, military law, and soldiers' "rights"
- LAWYER**

Facts on

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

HASH MARK . . .	A service stripe
HIKE	To march
HITCH	An enlistment period
IC	Inspected and condemned
INTERVAL	Space between elements in the direction parallel to the front
JAWBONE	Credit. To buy without money. To shoot a weapon over a qualification course when it doesn't count for a record
KICK	A dishonorable discharge
K P	Kitchen police
LANCE JACK . . .	A temporary or acting corporal with the same duties and authority of a regularly appointed corporal, but without the pay of the grade
MESS GEAR	A soldier's individual mess kit, knife, fork, spoon, and cup
M P	Military police
MULE SKINNER . .	A teamster
NONCOM	A noncommissioned officer
O D	Olive drab or officer of the day
ON THE CARPET . .	Called before the commanding officer for disciplinary reasons
OVER THE HILL . .	To desert
PACE	A step 30 inches long
PIECE	The rifle or weapon
PUP TENT	Shelter tent
REUP or TAKEON .	To reenlist
SHAVE TAIL . . .	A second lieutenant
SKIPPER	The company commander
SNIPER	An expert rifle shot detailed to pick off enemy leaders or individuals who expose themselves
THE OLD MAN . . .	The company commander; commanding officer
TOP SERGEANT or TOP KICK . . .	The first sergeant

When you first enter the military service, your rate of pay will be \$50.00 per month. This pay is in addition to the food, clothing, medical, and dental attention which the government provides you without charge. After a period of 4 months, however, and provided you have not demonstrated inefficiency or unfitness, your pay will be raised 5%. From that point on your pay need only be limited by your ambition, your attention to duty, and the manner in which you qualify yourself for promotion. Remember that promotion is on a strictly competitive basis. Your organization commander will promote the man who he believes is best qualified for the next vacancy, and on whom he has found he can depend. The various grades, with their rates of monthly pay as authorized by Congress in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 are given below:

Private	\$ 50.00 per month
Private First Class.....	54.00 " "
Corporal	66.00 " "
Sergeant	78.00 " "
Staff Sergeant	96.00 " "
Technical Sergeant.....	114.00 " "
Master Sergeant	138.00 " "

Add 20% for service outside continental United States.

If you are in the Air Corps, during such time as you are authorized to take part regularly and frequently in aerial flights, you will receive additional pay of 50 % of the pay of your grade. If you are a private, private first class, corporal, or sergeant and are rated as an air mechanic first class, you will receive the pay of the second grade; or if you are rated as an air mechanic second class, you will receive the pay of the third grade during the time you hold your rating.

For certain decorations, or awards for distinguished service, you will receive an additional amount of money each month.

If you are granted a furlough, you are entitled to an allowance for rations during the period of the furlough. The allowance will be paid to you when you report back to your station on or before the date of expiration of the furlough. It will not be paid if you overstay your furlough unless you are excused for overstaying by your commanding officer. It will not be paid if you fail to report back to your own station.

While you are in active military service you may deposit with the Government, as savings, any amount not less than \$5.00. Your deposits will be repayed to you when you are discharged and, if they have been deposited for six months or longer, will draw interest. Your deposits are not subject to collection for debts unless you authorize, in writing, collection of amounts due the United States or for your discharge by purchase.

You may make an allotment of your pay for the support of your family or dependent relatives, or for payment of premiums for commercial life in-

surance if such insurance is on your own life. The amount allotted will be deducted from your pay each month and paid directly to the insurance company or person you have designated in your allotment.

You may take out a policy for National life insurance on your own life. The premiums may be paid by you directly to the Veterans Administration in monthly payments, or you may authorize their deduction from your pay each month.

If you desire any further information regarding allotments, deposits, or Government insurance, see your first sergeant. He will be glad to help you.

Deductions will be made from your pay if you are found responsible for loss or damage to Government property and if you are absent without leave or absent sick, not in line of duty. You do not lose pay for sickness or injury in line of duty or for absence in confinement; however, the time lost by absence in confinement, by absence without leave, or by absence due to sickness not in line of duty has to be made up at the end of your enlistment period. Two-thirds of your monthly pay may be taken to satisfy any amount which you may owe the United States or which you may owe to the company fund, post exchange, or United States Motion Picture Service.

Upon honorable discharge from the service you will be entitled to travel pay at the rate of five cents per mile for the distance from the place you are discharged to the place you were accepted for enlistment, enrollment, or muster into the Army, not including sea travel.

The Government provides the burial expenses for a soldier who dies while in active service.

MEDALS AND REWARDS

for Army Men

Decorations for courage and service to the state have been awarded from the dawn of history.

General Washington, in 1782, instituted what probably was the first decoration for valor in the American Army—the Purple Heart. After the Continental Army was disbanded this decoration apparently was not awarded until it was revived in 1932, as the fifth ranking decoration awarded to personnel of the Army of the United States.

There are seven awards today in the Army of the United States. The highest is the congressional Medal of Honor, which was established by Act of Congress in 1862. It is awarded in the name of Congress to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and interpidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty. In order to justify an award of the Medal of Honor, an officer or enlisted man must perform in action a deed of personal bravery to distinguish him for gallantry and interpidity above his comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service, the omission of which

would not justly subject him to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty. So rarely has this decoration been awarded that prior to the World War of 1917-1918 only 1,723 medals of Honor had been issued and during that war only 95 of more than four million men in the National Army were awarded the decoration.

Next in rank to the Congressional Medal of Honor is the Distinguished Service Cross, a decoration instituted by Congress in 1918. It is awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity in the Army of the United States, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. About 6,300 Distinguished Service Crosses were won by officers and enlisted men in the World War.

The third ranking decoration, also instituted by Congress in 1918, is awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity in the Army of the United States, distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility. There were approximately 1,900 Distinguished Service Medals awarded during the World War.

The Silver Star, instituted in 1935, is awarded to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, is cited for gallantry in action in orders issued from the headquarters of a United States force commanded by, or which the appropriate command of a general officer, which citation does

not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. Many individuals were cited in orders and are therefore entitled to the Silver Star. However, only 11,517 members and former members of the Army have made application for and received this decoration, fourth in rank among the Army's decorations.

The Purple Heart under the War Department Orders which reestablished it, is awarded to persons who, while serving in the Army of the United States, perform any singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service. A wound, which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and which is received in action with an enemy of the United States, or as a result of an act of such enemy, may, in the judgment of the commander authorize to make the award, be construed as resulting from a singularly meritorious act of essential service. It has been estimated that approximately 186,500 persons would be entitled to this decoration from the World War, but so far only 77,958 have been issued.

The sixth decoration in order of rank is the Soldier's Medal, instituted in 1926. This decoration is awarded to members of the Army of the United States who have distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, the seventh War Department decoration, was instituted in 1926. It is awarded to any person who, by serving in any

capacity in the Air Corps of the Army of the United States subsequent to April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aeral flight.

Inasmuch as only one decoration of the same rank may be issued, a bronze oak-leaf cluster is awarded to an officer or enlisted man who performs an act for which he would receive a second decoration if such were permissible. This oak-leaf cluster is worn on the suspension ribbon of the decoration.

In the present war the commanding generals of the United States Army forces in the Far East and of the Hawaiian Department have been authorized by the War Department to award all decorations except the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal. With these exceptions all decorations except the Distinguished Flying Cross are recommended by the Decorations Board of the War Department, while the Distinguished Flying Cross is recommended by a board of officers serving in the Chief of the Air Corps.

In addition to decorations the Army has sixteen service medals including the American Defense Service Medal, the Army of Occupation of Germany Medal and the Army Good Conduct Medal, recently authorized.

(Important decorations illustrated on back fly leaves.)

CORRECT COVER

in the Field

In whatever arm or service you may be you must have a knowledge of the proper use of cover and concealment. You can never know when you may find yourself in a situation where you will have to apply this knowledge in order to save your life. In the military sense, to be "concealed" means to be hidden from view, but not necessarily protected from enemy fire. Concealment affords protection only when the enemy does not know that the terrain feature is occupied. "Cover," on the other hand, means that you are both concealed and protected against enemy fire.

Concealment may be provided by bush or tall grass; cover may be a trench, fox hole, a building, an air-raid shelter, an armored vehicle, or the side of a hill away from the enemy.

You are provided with an olive-drab uniform because that color blends in with the colors of nature and is difficult to see even at a short distance. If there is not sufficient natural concealment at hand, you can still further increase the concealment which your uniform affords you by using leaves, grass, nets, sacking, or other material which may be at hand. No piece of your equipment should glisten in the sun. When the ground is covered with snow concealment may be provided by wearing a cape or jacket of white sheeting.

In observing, take the position which will most reduce your exposure to enemy view. Whenever

possible this should be the prone position. Keep off the skyline and avoid taking cover behind single trees and bushes which stand out against the skyline or are in sharp contrast to the surrounding terrain. When observing from woods or a building, keep back in the shadows. (See illustration on following page.) You should look and fire around the right side of trees or other concealment.

When in the open, lie motionless with your body stretched out flat against the ground. To observe, lift your head slowly and steadily. Hostile eyes may see abrupt and quick movements.

If you must move to a new position for better observation, select your route carefully before you start. If your route carries you over open ground, spring up, run at top speed with body bent low to your next cover, and remain motionless.

If a wall or hedge is available, move behind it, keeping well out of sight. If you have a slight rise of ground between you and the enemy, crawl with all parts of your body close to the ground.

Before starting toward a new position, pick out those places, around you where the enemy may be located and then move as though you were being watched from these places. Observe the new position closely to see that an enemy is not concealed there. In searching an area look first at the ground nearest you. Look carefully at every place that may afford an enemy concealment. Search a narrow strip close to you from right to left parallel to your front. Then search a second strip a little farther away but overlapping the first. Keep this up until the entire area is carefully covered.



CORRECT OBSERVING
POSITION
PRONE AROUND
RIGHT SIDE OF TREE



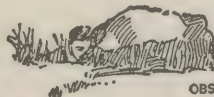
FROM A DITCH OBSERVE
OVER BROKEN EDGE
WITH BACKGROUND



OBSERVE THRU BUSH
IN PRONE POSITION



OBSERVE PRONE
UNDER CROSS BAR
OF FENCE



OBSERVE PRONE AROUND
RIGHT SIDE OF ROCK



OBSERVE OVER A CREST AT A
POINT WHERE IT IS BROKEN OR GRASSY



Know where you are at all times and do not become lost or confused as to the direction of your own troops. Remember all that you see, and report exactly what you have seen when you rejoin your organization.

If your duties require you to move close to the enemy lines at night make sure that no piece of your equipment will glisten in the light of a flare, or make a jingle or other telltale noise when you move. Cover the luminous dial of your watch.

In movement at night it is just as important as in the daytime to keep off the skyline and make use of shadows. If you are able to creep, crawl, and cross wire silently you will make good progress at night, as you will be unseen. You must learn to distinguish different types of noises such as men digging with shovels, cutting wire, and walking. Also the sounds made by helmets and equipment when struck by wire and brush. Stop often and listen.

If you hear the sound of a flare, drop to the ground and remain motionless before the flare bursts. If you look at a bursting flare you will be blinded momentarily. If possible, inspect by day the area you will move over at night. Select your route out and back, and carefully note all features of the terrain that will assist in guiding you at night. Take advantage of any sound, such as firing or wind, to cover the noise of your movement and move boldly. Consider all people or sounds beyond your own lines as hostile.

During combat if you should be wounded and able to walk, report to your commander, turn over

your ammunition, and leave the battlefield alone. *Unless you have been detailed for that purpose, do not carry wounded men to the rear without a written order from an officer.* That duty will be performed by medical or specially detailed personnel.

If you become separated from your own unit, report to the commander of the nearest organization and fight with it until the action is over. Then ask for a written statement that you were present with the organization and present it to your unit commander when you rejoin.

If you should be made a prisoner remember that by the international rules of warfare you are required to give *only* your name, grade, and serial number. Answer no other questions and do not allow yourself to be frightened by threats into giving any information. Any facts about our troops or equipment may be of great interest to the enemy and result in defeat to the Army and death to your comrades. Do not give false answers to questions, as they are dangerous; merely refuse to answer.

Do not take into combat letters, diaries, or other written papers. If maps or documents have been given to you, destroy them if it appears that you cannot escape capture.

Remember that acts of violence against peaceful civilians and the damaging or looting of property are forbidden. They are punishable by trial before military court. Prisoners and enemy wounded are not to be mistreated nor is their property to be taken from them. If civilians adopt hostile acts against you, force may be used to resist them.

ANTIAIRCRAFT SECURITY AND PROTECTION

As long as the enemy has any combat aircraft which will fly, our troops may expect to be attacked from the air. To provide security against such attacks each ground unit establishes antiaircraft lookouts to watch for enemy airplanes and warn the troops. These lookouts are provided on the march, in shelter, and in combat. They may remain at one post, march abreast of the marching unit, or move from one post to another by motor vehicles. If you are detailed on this duty you should observe in every direction, and especially that from which attacks are to be expected. The direction of the sun, or of hills, woods, or other cover which might screen low-flying attacks until they are close to your unit is particularly dangerous. Antiaircraft lookouts usually work in pairs and relieve each other at intervals of not more than 15 minutes. They are equipped with field glasses and sun glasses and instructed as to the alarm signal to be used. They are trained to recognize hostile as well as friendly airplanes. The alarm is given as soon as low-flying airplanes are seen which are not positively identified as friendly. Observers stationed at our anti-aircraft weapons and at command and observation posts will be on the watch for signals from the anti-aircraft lookouts.

In case of daylight air attack, *never attempt to escape by running.* The airplane probably has not seen you before but is sure to see you when you run. Your best protection is to lie flat on the ground. A ditch, shellhole, depression, or shadows along the road will give you good protection. When attacked from low altitudes, unless you have received definite orders not to fire, every soldier should fire on the enemy airplanes with rifle, automatic rifle, and machine guns. This will cause the

enemy airplanes to keep above the range of small arms fire.

Dense woods provide complete concealment from aircraft and it is doubtful that you will be seen even in sparse woods provided you do not move around. If you are to be in the open for some time you can conceal yourself by pulling branches or bushes over you, which will blend with the landscape, and by *lying still*.

At night enemy airplanes may drop flares to light up the ground. When a flare is first dropped, it glows for about a second and then burns brightly. When you see that a flare has been dropped, stop where you are and remain motionless until it has burned out.

ANTITANK SECURITY AND PROTECTION

To give warning of the approach of enemy tanks or armored vehicles, antitank lookouts are provided. Sometimes the same lookouts will watch for enemy aircraft as well as tanks and armored vehicles. Prearranged sound and visual signals are used to warn our troops. The approach of tanks may be suspected by the noise of their motors and tracks or by unusual columns of dust. When your unit is at a distance from where the enemy is known to be, the probable approach of tanks or armored vehicles will be over roads. When you are close to the enemy, however, the entire area to your front, flanks, and rear must be watched.

For the same reason that you should not run from an airplane attack do not run from an attack by enemy tanks or armored vehicles. You can't run fast enough to get away from them and they are sure to see you and have a much better shot at you than if you remained still. If you are with your unit,

upon seeing or hearing the antitank warning signal, await orders from your commander.

If you are alone, your best protection from vehicles of this kind is to take advantage of natural obstacles that they cannot cross. These are deep streams, canals, or other bodies of water, marshes or boggy ground, deep ditches or ravines, thick, heavy woods, stump land, and ground littered with good-sized boulders.

You will also be safe from these vehicles in a trench or "fox hole" if you get down below the surface of the ground and allow the tank to pass over you. If you get a chance to shoot at the tank, aim at the vision slots or other openings but withhold your fire until the vehicle is at close range. If the belly of the tank is exposed you have a good chance of shooting through it with your .30 caliber armor piercing ammunition. Hand grenades have been used to good effect against armored vehicles, as well as bottles of gasoline which will break on the vehicle and set it afire. Above all, remember that armored vehicles can be stopped and destroyed, so don't be panicky when they approach your position.

PROTECTION AGAINST GAS

Gas is another weapon which the enemy may use on the battlefield to gain surprise. Your security against being surprised is to learn to know when gas attacks are being made and how to use your gas mask. If you can do this, act promptly and keep cool, you have nothing to fear from a gas attack.

The enemy may use gas in one of the following ways:

(1) From candles and cylinders. You can tell these by the hissing sound of the escaping gas and during daylight by the cloud of gas itself.

(2) From gas projectors and artillery and mortar shells. Projector attacks make a big explosion, a brilliant flash, and a large cloud of smoke and dust. Artillery and mortar shells filled with gas sound almost like duds when they explode. Usually a thin haze or mist surrounds the burst for a few moments.

(3) From airplanes and tanks. The airplane bomb filled with gas also sounds like a dud when it explodes. If the gas is sprayed from the airplane or tank it can usually be seen.

(4) From bulk containers and chemical land mines, placed in position and exploded by electricity or by contact fuze.

You should remember the following rules as your security against gas:

(1) Carry nothing in your gas mask carrier but your mask.

(2) Prevent damage to your gas mask by handling it carefully.

(3) Keep your gas mask. You may need it at any time, and it may save your life.

(4) Give a gas alarm only when gas is present.

(5) Hold your breath after the gas alarm is given until you are sure that your mask is well adjusted to your face and that you have cleared the facepiece of gas by blowing vigorously into it while holding the outlet valve.

(6) Keep your gas mask on until permission to remove it is given by an officer or a gas noncommissioned officer.

(7) Do not enter a dugout during or immediately after a gas attack.

(8) During or immediately after a gas attack keep your mask on, even if in a gasproof dugout.

(9) Remain quiet and avoid unnecessary moving around during a gas attack.

(10) Keep cool, and remember your protective equipment will save you if properly used.

(11) Remember that the enemy uses many different kinds of gases, sometimes one kind at a time, and sometimes mixed with other chemical agents, smoke, or high explosive.

(12) Remember that clothing which has been in contact with mustard gas should be removed as soon as possible.

(13) Use gloves to remove another man's clothing or to handle equipment that has come in contact with mustard gas.

(14) Remember that mustard gas remains in an area for days.

(15) Avoid all areas in which there has been mustard gas. If your duties require you to go into such an area, remain as short a time as possible even though you are wearing protective clothing and a gas mask.

(16) Remember that the best conditions for a gas attack are during a calm, in foggy or cloudy weather, a drizzling rain, and at night. Be on the alert.

(17) Avoid drinking water or eating food that has been subjected to a gas attack.

(18) Remember that all gas cases require first, rest; second, warmth; third, fresh air.

(19) If gassed, do not talk, walk, or move about.

(20) Do not bandage the eyes of a gassed case. It is harmful and may result in blindness.

Facts on THE GAS MASK

The American Army service gas mask which is issued to you is the best all around military gas mask known. It is the main device for protecting your face, eyes, lungs, and throat from the effects of gases, smokes, fumes, dusts, and chemical fogs, and is made to take care of all the known chemical warfare agents. However, it will not protect against

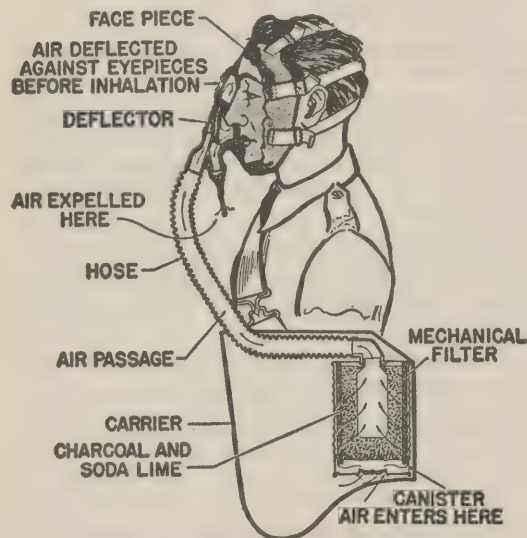
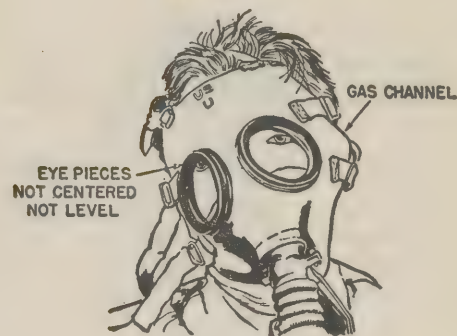


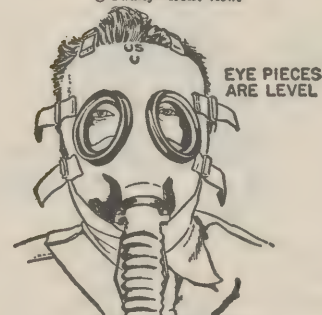
FIGURE 14—How your gas mask works.

carbon monoxide or ammonia gas and is not suitable for use in fighting fires or in industrial accidents where ammonia gas is present.

The gas mask consists essentially of a facepiece, a hose, and a can containing a filter. This can, called the canister, is connected by the hose to the facepiece, which fits tightly to your



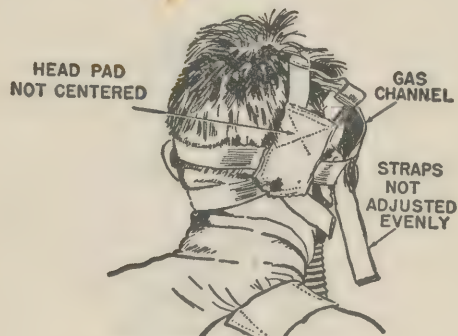
Ⓐ Faulty—front view.



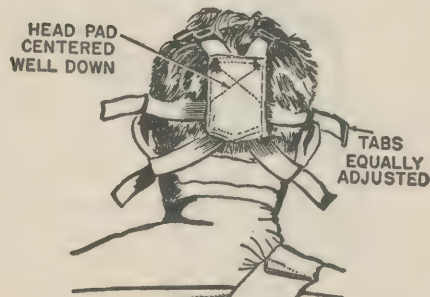
Ⓑ Correct—front view.

FIGURE 15.—Mask adjustment.

face. Air is drawn in through the canister, where the objectionable gases, vapors, fogs, dusts, or smokes are removed, either mechanically or by chemical action. The cleaned air then passes on the facepiece where it is breathed and then expelled through a valve. The drawing (fig. 14) illustrates how your gas mask works.



© Faulty—rear view.



© Correct—rear view.

FIGURE 15.—Mask adjustment (Continued).

The facepiece is made of rubber or a similar fabric and is held to your face by means of an elastic head harness. These materials may easily be damaged by carelessness and improper use. For example, if a facepiece is not properly placed in the carrier, or if it is distorted, a crease might be formed which would prevent a positive seal between the facepiece and your face. Unless the rim of the facepiece fits snugly to your face, gas-laden air may leak in. The elastic straps may also become damaged by excessive stretching.

Inexperienced persons often make the mistake of pulling up the head harnesses too tight, or of pulling up one strap more than its mate. If you adjust the harness too tightly, you will soon get a headache. If you adjust the harness unevenly, a channel and consequent leak between the facepiece and your face is often formed. (Fig. 15.) This also often happens if you put the facepiece on carelessly.

The canister is the most important part of your mask, for it is here that the air is cleaned and made safe for breathing. It contains chemicals which will be damaged if water gets inside. You must always guard your gas mask canister from excess moisture.

You should always be careful of your gas mask. Never use it as a seat or pillow. Although it is pretty strong and rugged, it will not stand abuse. You should never carry anything but the gas mask and antidim can in the carrier. Socks, tobacco, apples, or other objects may choke up the mask, or otherwise injure it. Such objects also prevent quick

removal of the facepiece from the carrier. The wise soldier quickly learns how to inspect his gas mask and makes a daily inspection of it as a matter of habit.

Before you become accustomed to it you may find your gas mask uncomfortable. But as you become more used to wearing it, and as you habitually train yourself to work and exercise with it properly adjusted, such discomfort disappears. It is only by wearing the mask daily and performing some sort of work, or drill, while masked that you can train your chest and lung muscles to the unaccustomed extra work and strain. You also become accustomed to your decreased ability to move and see. When adjusting the gas mask at the command GAS, care in putting it on is more important than great speed. However, with practice, you should be able to stop breathing for 30 seconds, and in this time the mask can be securely and carefully adjusted to your face.

An enemy will try to attack troops who are known to be inexperienced or careless in gas mask drill and gas discipline. If he suspects that your battalion as a whole is liable to go out without gas masks, or that it cannot do a reasonable amount of work while masked, or that it fails to post gas sentries, he will very likely make a gas attack. To beat him, you should always keep your gas mask with you, keep it in good condition, and not abuse it. You should know how to put it on, and be able to wear it for several hours at a stretch while fighting or working, and, finally, you should always be on the lookout for a gas attack.

Facts on **UNIFORM CARE**

The following information will assist you in the care of your clothing.

Whenever you wear the uniform, either on or off duty, be sure that it is complete and that it conforms to the instructions of your post, camp, or station. Have your shirt, coat, and the overcoat buttoned throughout. Keep your uniform clean, neat, and in good repair.

Dandruff, dust, or cigarette ashes on a uniform give a bad impression. If possible keep a whisk broom in barracks for brushing your uniforms. Promptly replace missing buttons and insignia.

Keep your woolen uniforms pressed. This not only improves the appearance of clothing, but actually increases its life.

Clothing not in use should be hung in wall lockers whenever available. If there are no wall lockers, fold your clothing carefully and put it away where it will not accumulate dust. Uniforms that have become wet or damp should not be folded until



they are dry. It is also a good idea to inspect clothing before putting it away. Missing buttons and rips should be attended to as soon as possible.

Grease spots on uniforms are unsightly and unmilitary. The sooner the grease spot is removed, the easier. Usually it helps to place a folded clean towel under the soiled part of the cloth during cleaning. The cleaning should be done by dampening a clean white cloth with a good commercial cleaning fluid and rubbing gently back and forth in a straight line over a larger area than the spot until dry. This usually prevents leaving a ring on the fabric. Turpentine will remove paint spots from clothing if used promptly, before the paint dries.

Insignia and buttons having a gold finish should be cleaned with ammonia and water. Don't use an abrasive, as it will remove the gold plating. Rubber bands, manilla paper, or any material containing sulphur, if near metals will tarnish them.

Have your woolen uniform dry-cleaned for summer storage. Place adequate moth preventive between folds and store in the summer in locker trunk or storage space as nearly airtight as possible.

In cleaning your boots and shoes, first remove all dirt and mud by scraping with a dull instrument



such as a sliver of wood. Do not use a piece of glass or a knife. Next, wash them with a sponge saturated with a heavy lather of castile soap. Never use hot water or allow the leather to soak in water. Wipe off the lather with a wet sponge and rub the leather thoroughly and vigorously with a clean cloth until nearly dry. Drying by exposure to the sun, fire, or strong heat will cause the leather to stiffen and crack and is forbidden. Stuffing the toes with crumpled paper helps in drying and tends to hold them in shape. After boots or garrison or dress shoes have dried, a good polish should be applied, provided that it has been authorized by the garrison or unit commander. In the case of work shoes an application of dubbing should be well worked in.

For other articles of leather equipment, clean as described above. In case of unfinished leather, while it is still moist give it a very light coat of neat's-foot oil by rubbing with a soft cloth moistened with the oil. Any oil not absorbed by the leather should be wiped off. If more than a light coat of oil is given, the leather will be greatly darkened and will soil your clothing. If the leather is to be polished it should be cleaned as described above and then polished with a good grade of polish in the proper color.

Facts on **MILITARY COURTESY**

In your home and school you were taught to be polite and considerate in your speech and attitude to your parents, your teachers, and your comrades. That was courtesy. Military courtesy is the same thing except that the military man is so proud of his profession and has such high respect for the men who belong to it that in the Army courtesy is more carefully observed than in civil life. Military courtesy is a part of military discipline. The disciplined soldier is always courteous whether on duty or off, whether to members of the military service or to civilians. To help you in quickly becoming a well disciplined and efficient member of your team the following are some of the more common occasions on which you may have an opportunity to demonstrate your military courtesy. The rules are few and simple, but they have an important bearing on your career as a soldier.

The military salute is the courteous recognition between members of the armed forces of our country. The salute is a privilege enjoyed only by members of the military service in good standing; prisoners do not have the right to salute.

The salute is given when you meet a person entitled to it. Those entitled to it are all officers of our Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It is also customary to salute officers of friendly foreign countries when they are in uniform.

The salute should be given when you can easily recognize that the person is an officer and en-

titled to it. Usually this is at a distance of not more than 30 and not less than 6 paces, in order that the officer may have time to recognize and return it.

When you execute the salute, turn your head so that you observe the officer and look him straight in the eye. The smartness with which you give it indicates the pride you have in your profession. A careless or half-hearted salute is discourteous.

In posts, camps, or stations, the salute is always given whenever you recognize an officer, even though one or both of you are in civilian clothes. It is likewise given whether or not you are wearing a head covering.

If the officer remains in your immediate vicinity without talking to you, no further salute is necessary when he departs. If a conversation takes place however, you should again salute when either you or he leaves.

(1) If you are one of a group of soldiers, not in formation, call the group to attention as soon as you recognize an officer approaching, unless some other member of the group has already done so. If the group is out of doors, all members of the group salute; if indoors or in a tent, all remove their head covering and stand at attention unless otherwise directed.

(2) If the group is in formation out of doors, it is called to attention by the one in charge and he alone gives the salute.

(3) If you meet an officer on a staircase or in a hallway halt and stand at attention.

The salute is given only at a halt, or a walk. Either mounted or dismounted, always bring your

gait down to a walk before saluting. Except in the field under campaign conditions, always dismount before speaking to or replying to a dismounted officer.

If you report to an officer in his office, first remove your headdress, unless you are carrying your rifle or sidearms, and enter when told to do so. March up to within two paces of the officer's desk, halt, salute, and state, "Sir, Private reports to" After reporting, carry on the conversation in the first and second person. When the conversation is ended, salute, make an about face, and withdraw. Unless you are carrying your rifle or sidearms, always remove your headdress when entering a room where an officer is present.

If you are driving a motor vehicle, salute only when the vehicle is halted. If it is an animal-drawn vehicle, salute only when both hands are not required to control your team. Any other soldier in the vehicle salutes whether the vehicle is at a halt or in motion, unless there are a number of soldiers in the vehicle in charge of an officer or noncommissioned officer. In this case only the officer or noncommissioned officer gives the salute.

When you are dismounted and not in formation and the National Anthem is played, or "To the Colors," sounded, at the first note face the music, stand at attention and give the salute. At the "Escort of the Color" or "Retreat," face toward the color or flag. If you are in civilian clothes and wearing a headdress, stand at attention, remove your headdress and hold it over your left breast. If you are in civilian clothes and not wearing a headdress, stand at attention and execute the hand salute. Hold the salute until the last note of the music. If you are mounted and not in formation, halt and give the salute while mounted. Vehicles in

motion will be brought to a halt. If you are riding in a passenger vehicle or on a motorcycle, dismount and salute. In other types of military vehicles, as for example troop carriers, trucks, and escort wagons, all individuals except the person in charge of the vehicle remain seated or standing in the vehicle at attention. The person in charge of the vehicle, unless he is a tank commander or the driver of a horse-drawn vehicle, dismounts and renders the salute. Tank commanders salute from their vehicles. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles remain in their vehicles and salute only if both hands are not required to control their teams. Individuals leading animals or standing to horse stand at attention but do not salute. The same respect is shown the national anthem of any other country when it is played on special occasions.

If you are passing, or being passed, by an uncased national color, render the same honors as when the National Anthem is played.

Whenever you are present but not in formation while personal honors are being rendered, salute and remain in that position until the completion of the ruffles, flourishes and march.

(1) In garrison, if posted as a sentinel with a rifle, you will salute by presenting arms. During the hours when challenging is prescribed, the first salute is given as soon as the officer is recognized and advanced.

(2) While posted as a sentinel, if you are talking to an officer, do not interrupt your conversation to salute another officer. However, if the officer to whom you are talking salutes his senior, you will also salute. A mounted or dismounted sentinel armed with a pistol salutes by executing the hand salute, except that when challenging you execute



"Raise pistol" and retain that position until challenged party has passed.

If you are attending a military funeral not as a member of a formation, and whether in uniform or civilian clothes, stand at attention, remove your headdress, and hold it over your left breast at any time the casket is being moved by the casket bearers and during the services at the grave, including the firing of volleys and the sounding of taps. During the prayers, bow your head. If the weather is cold or inclement, keep your headdress on and give the hand salute whenever the casket is being moved by the casket bearers, and during the firing of volleys and the sounding of taps.

The following situations will assist you in remembering when you do not or need not salute.

If you are in ranks and not at attention and an officer speaks to you, come to attention, but do not salute. The officer or noncommissioned officer in command of your unit will give the salute for the entire organization to the person entitled to it.

If an officer enters the mess room or mess tent, you remain seated, "at ease" and continue eating unless the officer directs otherwise. If the officer speaks directly to you, remain seated "at attention" until the conversation is ended, unless he directs otherwise.

Members of details at work do not salute. The officer or noncommissioned officer in charge will salute for the entire detail.

When actually taking part in games you do not salute.

When standing to horse or leading a horse do not salute.

In churches, theatres, or other public places or in a public conveyance, do not salute. Indoors, salutes are not given except when reporting to an officer.

Do not salute when carrying articles in both hands or when you are otherwise so occupied as to make saluting impracticable.

If you are posted as a mounted or unmounted sentinel and are armed with a pistol, do not salute after challenging. Stand at "Raised pistol" until the officer you have challenged has passed.

When on a march in campaign, or under simulated campaign conditions, do not salute.

Off duty, and when you are not in a post, camp, or station, the salute is optional unless you are addressed by an officer.

While officers and noncommissioned officers will usually address you by your last name, always use their title in addressing them. The following titles are used in the military service:

All general officers are addressed as "General"; lieutenant colonels are addressed as "Colonel"; and both first and second lieutenants as "Lieutenant."

All chaplains regardless of grade, are officially addressed as "Chaplain."

Warrent officers are addressed as "Mister."

Members of the Army Nurse Corps are addressed as "Nurse."

Noncommissioned officers are addressed as "Sergeant" or "Corporal". Master sergeants, technical sergeants, and staff sergeants are all addressed as "Sergeant."

Facts on **MILITARY SANITATION**

Before you entered the Army, you were given a thorough physical examination to see that you had no disease. Now that you have been accepted in the military service it is your duty to our country and yourself to keep well and ready for any service.

If at any time you do not feel perfectly well, or believe that you have any disease, go at once to your first sergeant, or the noncommissioned officer in charge of quarters, who will send you to a medical officer for examination. Never try to treat yourself! You will also, usually, have a less severe illness yourself if you report for a treatment as early as possible.

Stay away from any person having a disease unless it is your duty to take care of him.

Take a bath at frequent, regular intervals and at least twice a week. Pay particular attention to your armpits, the parts between the legs, the feet and under the foreskin. Always wash your hands thoroughly before eating and after using the toilet. If bathing facilities are not available, scrub your body frequently with a wet cloth, paying particular attention to your armpits, crotch, and feet.

Have your underwear, shirts, and socks washed frequently and change them at least twice a week. If water is not available, crumple up your clothing,

shake well, and hang in the sunlight for at least two hours. Be on the lookout for body lice and crab lice.

When your clothing or shoes get wet, change them as soon as possible. Sitting around in wet clothes or with wet feet is almost certain to give you a cold or other serious illness.

Keep your mouth clean by thoroughly brushing your teeth at least twice a day; one brushing should always be before going to sleep. Brush your teeth on the inside and outside, away from the gums and toward the cutting surfaces of the teeth. If teeth are bad or ache, report to the dental officer.

Get into the habit of having your bowels move regularly once each day at as nearly the same time as possible. Always go to the toilet to urinate, or when your bowels move. Using the ground for this purpose is a source of great danger to everyone. Flies or other insects may alight where you have relieved yourself, pick up germs, and later deposit them on food. These germs may also be carried by rain, or drainage, into wells or a stream which serves as a water supply for some city or your own camp or post.

Drink plenty of water but do not drink a large amount at one time, especially when you are overheated after exertion. Drink from your own glass or cup, or from a bubbling fountain. Never use a cup which is used by others, as someone may have left live germs on it. For the same reason do not exchange pipes, cigars, musical instruments played by mouth, handkerchiefs, towels, or shaving outfits.

Flies and cockroaches frequently carry disease



germs and leave them on food and other articles. Get rid of flies in every way. Whenever you see a fly in barracks, kill it. Be sure that screens in windows and doors are kept tightly closed. Food containers and garbage cans must be kept tightly closed. Scraps of food, fruit skins, and manure should never be left on the ground about the post or camp.

Keep your barracks and squad room clean. If you find bedbugs in your bed, or in the barracks, report that fact to your company commander.

Keep your hair cut short and your fingernails clean. This is especially important if you are detailed as a cook, baker, or in other positions in which you handle food.

Avoid venereal diseases. These diseases are almost always caught by sexual intercourse with an infected woman. If you have had sexual intercourse, report at once for "prophylaxis." The prophylactic treatment must be carried out thoroughly and the directions followed exactly. The sooner you report for this treatment, and at least within 2 hours after exposure, the more certain you are of avoiding disease.

If you should feel that you have caught a venereal disease, report to the medical officer at once and do exactly as he tells you. Any venereal disease can be cured much more quickly if proper treatment is begun early. Above all, do not try to treat yourself or go to an advertising quack doctor. Doing either of these things may result in serious damages to your body and health which will remain with you the rest of your life.



Facts for **SENTINELS**

Guard duty is one of your most important duties. Remember that when you are posted as a sentinel you represent the commanding officer whose orders you are required to enforce, on and in the vicinity of your post. Upon the manner in which you perform your duties depends not only the enforcement of military law and orders, but also the security of persons and property under your charge. In time of war your responsibility as a member of the guard is greater than ever, for then the safety of your organization depends upon the manner in which you watch while your comrades rest. This is so important that sleeping on post by a sentinel or other improper performances of duty is punishable by a very severe court-martial sentence.

The following are general orders all sentinels are required to memorize. **LEARN THEM AS SOON AS YOU CAN.**

My general orders are—

To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.

To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.



To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.



To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

To quit my post only when properly relieved.



To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.



To TALK to NO ONE except in line of duty.

To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.



To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
























To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.



To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

MILITARY SYMBOLS

	AUTOMATIC RIFLE
	CALIBER .30 MACHINE GUN (ARROW POINTS IN MAIN DIRECTION OF FIRE)
	ANTIAIRCRAFT MACHINE GUN
	CALIBER .50 ANTITANK MACHINE GUN
	37-mm GUN
	81-mm MORTAR
	60-mm MORTAR
	MACHINE GUN, SHOWING SECTOR OF FIRE AND DANGER SPACE (SHADED PORTION)
	MESSAGE CENTER.
	ROAD BLOCK
	GASSED AREA (TO BE AVOIDED)
	OBSERVATION POST
	TRENCH AND DUGOUT
	TANK TRAP
	INFANTRY UNIT
	ARMORED FORCE UNIT
	AIR CORPS UNIT
	ARTILLERY UNIT (FIELD ARTILLERY AND COAST ARTILLERY OTHER THAN ANTIAIRCRAFT).
	CAVALRY UNIT.
	CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT.
	COAST ARTILLERY ANTIAIRCRAFT UNIT.
	ENGINEER UNIT.

-  MILITARY POLICE UNIT.
 MEDICAL UNIT.
 VETERINARY UNIT.
 ORDNANCE UNIT.
 QUARTERMASTER UNIT.
 SIGNAL CORPS UNIT.
 ONE SQUAD, COMPANY A, 48th INFANTRY.
 1st PLATOON, COMPANY A, 48th INFANTRY.
 LIGHT MACHINE-GUN SECTION, COMPANY A, 48th INFANTRY.
 MACHINE-GUN PLATOON, CALIBER .30, COMPANY D, 48th INFANTRY.
 TROOP A, 16th CAVALRY.
 SPECIAL WEAPONS TROOP, 16th CAVALRY.
 MACHINE-GUN TROOP, CALIBER .50 16th CAVALRY.
 COMPANY A, 1st ARMORED REGIMENT (LI).
 BATTERY B, 5th FIELD ARTILLERY.
 BATTERY B, 104th COAST ARTILLERY (AA).
 BATTERY B, 68th FIELD ARTILLERY (ARMORED).
 2d BATTALION, 48th INFANTRY.
 7th OBSERVATION SQUADRON.
 6th QUARTERMASTER REGIMENT.
 COMMAND POST, 8th FIELD ARTILLERY.
 MEDICAL UNIT IN OPERATION.
 AREA OCCUPIED BY COMPANY A, 48th INFANTRY.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

- GOOD ROADS
 POOR ROADS
 TRAIL
 RAILROAD
 DOUBLE TRACK R.R.
 NARROW GAGE R.R.
 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES T T T T T T T
 ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LINES
 BRIDGE
 FERRIES
 FORDS
 DAM
 BUILDINGS
 CHURCH
 HOSPITAL
 SCHOOL OR SH
 CEMETERY OR CEM
 GRASSLAND (GREEN IN COLORED MAPS)
 MARSH (BLUE IN COLORED MAPS)
 WOODS (GREEN IN COLORED MAPS)

(RIVERS AND STREAMS ARE BLUE IN COLORED MAPS.)

Military

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

All weapons used in the Army are designed to KILL. Remember this and handle them with care. Observe the following rules at all times:

Treat all weapons as though they were loaded until you YOURSELF have inspected them to see that they are not loaded.

Do not take someone else's word that the weapon is empty. Inspect it.

Each time you pick up a weapon find out if it is loaded by inspecting it yourself.

Do not leave a loaded weapon around where someone else may unknowingly pick it up.

When you put your weapons away, inspect them to see that they are unloaded.

Do not point a weapon at anyone unless you intend to kill him.

Load only when you receive orders to.

Learn how to use the safety locks before you ever load a weapon.

When your weapon is loaded and you are not firing, keep the safety lock on, particularly when advancing, as you may catch your trigger in brush and kill yourself or comrade.

Do not pick up shells, bombs, hand grenades, and the like until you have been instructed in the handling of such ammunition and then only when you receive orders to do so.

Be careful what you pick up on the battlefield. A magazine, newspaper, can of food, and other apparently innocent articles may be "bait" for a "fool's trap," or "booby" mine which will explode when you pick it up.

FIRST AID



During your military service you may find yourself in a situation where you may have to give FIRST AID to the injured until a member of the Medical Department arrives. The following points are important for you to remember:

Do not get excited; act quickly but quietly.

Be gentle; do not handle a wounded man roughly; keep bystanders away.

Do not try to do too much.

A Medical Department man should be called as soon as possible.

Make the injured man sit or lie down.

Never move an injured man until medical help comes, unless it is impossible to keep him warm where he is or unless he must be removed from the battlefield to reach help. The less an injured man is moved right after being hurt, the better chance he will have to recover.

Warmth is most important to prevent chilling and shock, even on a warm day. Fill canteens with hot water and place under armpits and between legs, always outside of clothing, so as not to burn him. Wrap him in blankets, coats, newspapers, or anything else available to keep him warm. If he is conscious and not wounded in the stomach, throat or mouth, he may be given a hot drink.

Do not pour liquids into his mouth if he is unconscious; they may choke him.

Do not try to bring an unconscious wounded man to consciousness. Just let him be quiet, stop his bleeding, and keep him warm.

Never touch a wound with anything unclean, such as dirty hands, or water and bandages that are not sterile. You may cause blood poisoning. Do not wash the wound.

Expose the wound by unbuttoning, unlacing, or cutting the clothes, shoes, leggings, or boots. Open all articles of clothing which interfere with the circulation of blood or breathing but do it gently.

FIRST AID PACKET

Among the items of equipment issued to you is a first-aid packet. It consists of a little air-tight container and is carried in a small web pouch attached to your belt. When you place this packet in the pouch always have the ring down, at the bottom of the pouch, so that when the packet is taken out of the pouch the ring will not be caught and the packet accidentally opened. Never open the packet until it is necessary for you to use it in the treatment of a wound.

USE OF FIRST AID PACKET

The packet contains two sterile dressings, each wrapped in waxed paper. Each dressing consists of a gauze bandage, to which is sewed in the middle a "compress" or pad of gauze. The dressing is arranged so that the compress (folded) is on the inside and a roll of bandage is on each of the two outer sides. When the rolls are pulled, the compress

on the inside opens. This packet also contains two safety pins wrapped in wax paper.

To apply the first-aid packet, carefully remove the wrapper and carefully remove the paper from one of the packages without unfolding the compress or bandage, between the thumb and fingers. When ready to dress the wound, open the compress by pulling on the two rolls, being careful not to touch the inside of the compress with the fingers or anything else. Still holding one roll of the bandage in each hand, apply the compress to the wound, then wrap the bandage around the limb or part and tie the ends together or fasten with safety pins. The second compress and bandage may be applied over the first or it may be used for a sling if the arm is wounded, or to bind both legs together if one is injured.

For two wounds opposite each other, apply to one wound an unopened compress, to the other an opened compress, and hold both dressings in place with the bandage of the latter.

For two wounds not opposite each other tie a compress over each wound.

For a wound too large to be covered by the compress, find and break the stitch holding the compress together, unfold it, and apply as directed above.

If the content of one packet are not large enough to cover a wound thoroughly, use several.

All wounds bleed more or less. Some bleed very freely because a large blood vessel has been wounded, and you must know how to stop this heavy bleeding or hemorrhage, as it is called. Remember that while all wounds bleed a little, as a rule, this bleeding will stop in a few minutes if the

patient is quiet, and that the firm pressure of the pads and bandage will keep it controlled. All severe flesh wounds should be dressed and splinted, if possible to do so, as is done for a fracture. This will insure immobility and help prevent bleeding.

HEMORRHAGE

Bleeding from the arteries is the most dangerous because the blood flows fast and will soon cause a man to bleed to death unless the flow of blood is stopped. In arterial bleeding the blood squirts from the artery with each pulsation of the heart and is bright red in color.

Blood from a vein flows in a slow, steady stream, and the color is dark red or purple.

Capillary bleeding is an oozing of blood from a cut surface and is generally the least dangerous.

TO CONTROL BLEEDING

To control bleeding from the arteries quickly, press upon the blood vessel between the wound and the heart.

To stop bleeding from the scalp apply pressure with the tips of the fingers in front of the ear just above where the lower jaw can be felt working in its socket. A branch of the artery crosses the temple on a line from the upper border of the ear to above the eyebrow.

To stop bleeding from the neck and head press the thumb and fingers deeply into the neck in front of the big, plainly seen muscle which reaches from behind the ear to the upper part of the breast bone.

To stop bleeding from the arm or hand press

outward against the bone just behind the inner border of the large muscle (biceps) of the arm.

In bleeding from the thigh, leg or foot, press strongly with the thumbs on the artery at the upper part of the inside of the thigh, where the artery passes over the bone.

TOURNIQUET

If the bleeding from an arm or leg continues in spite of pressure exerted by the thumb or fingers, the bleeding must be stopped by the use of a tourniquet. This consists of a pad, which is placed on the line of the artery, and a strap or band that goes over the pad and around the limb, so that when tightened it will press the pad down upon the artery and interrupt the flow of blood. For the arm and hand the tourniquet pad is applied over a point on the inside of the arm about a hand's breadth below the arm pit. For the thigh and leg the tourniquet is applied 4 or 5 inches below the groin, and on the inside of the thigh where the main artery passes over the bone.

The pad may consist of a roll or bandage or small stone or other hard object wrapped in something to make it less rough; and a bandage, belt, handkerchief, or necktie may be used for the strap. After tying the strap loosely around the limb, the required degree of pressure can be made by passing a stick or bayonet under the band, but directly opposite the pad and twisting it so that the pad is pressed down firmly upon the blood vessel.

Turn the stick slowly and stop at once when the blood ceases to flow, fixing the stick in place with another bandage. Harm may be done if too much force is used or the pressure is kept up too long.

It is a good rule to loosen the pressure at the end of each 20 or 30 minutes and allow the stick to remain loose, but in place, if no bleeding appears. The tourniquet can be tightened if bleeding begins again.

Do not make the tourniquet any tighter than necessary to check the bleeding. At best it is painful.

A tourniquet should never be hidden by clothing or a bandage so that it cannot be seen.

Mark the patient's tag plainly, "Tourniquet," with the date and hour of application. If he is conscious, instruct him to tell every medical officer that he has a tourniquet.

REMEMBER that if a tourniquet is left on tight for as much as six hours, the patient will probably lose his arm or leg.

FRACTURES

A fracture is a break in a bone. Fractures occur most frequently in the arms or legs. When the long bones of the arm or leg are broken the wounded man loses power of control over the limb and it gives way and may be crooked instead of straight.

A simple fracture is one in which there is no wound extending from the broken bone through the skin. A compound fracture is one in which the broken bone has pushed through the skin and therefore is exposed to the dangers of infection from the outside. A complicated fracture is one where there is damage to adjoining large blood vessels, nerves, or muscles from movement of the sharp and jagged edges of the broken bone.

In no injury is the outcome more influenced by the character of first-aid treatment than in frac-

tures. Improper handling or immediate movement may produce or increase shock and deprive the patient of a chance for recovery. All fractures, or suspected fractures should be handled gently. It is equally as important to know what NOT to do as to know WHAT to do.

Immediate movement or transportation of the patient is usually very dangerous. The first-aid treatment should be given where he lies and medical assistance should be brought to the patient instead of carrying the patient to the doctor.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES

Except when the bone has broken through the skin, if the condition of the injured person is such that he can walk or be carried to medical assistance, a broken leg or arm can be fixed into position by splints or other available material. Many common materials will do for temporary splints, such as shingles, pieces of board, rifle boots, bayonet scabbards, a rain spout cut and fitted to the limb, or a bunch of twigs. It is important that the splints be well padded on the side to be applied next to the arm or leg and that they be securely bound by bandaging or by tying above and below the point of fracture but not over it.

In fractures with wounds or hemorrhages the flow of blood should be stopped and the wound bandaged before the splints are applied. If possible, it is best to wait for expert medical care to apply the splints in such cases.

Fractures of the arm should be supported by a sling after splinting. Arm slings can be made of bandages, or can be improvised from clothing by using safety pins to fasten the coat sleeve to the

front of the coat in order to support the arm. The coat flap can be used for the same purpose by pinning it or by punching a hole through the lower edge of the flap and buttoning this to a coat button.

In splinting, the limb should first be straightened out gently and the broken bone alined by quickly but firmly pulling upon the end of it, if necessary, and then fixed or retained in position by splints.

For a broken upper arm apply two splints, one in front, the other behind, if the bone is broken near the elbow; or to the inner and outer sides if the fracture is in the middle or near the shoulder. Support the arm by a sling.

For a broken forearm place the forearm across the breast, thumb up, and apply to the inner surface a splint extending to the tips of the fingers, and another to the outer surface, extending to the wrist.

For a fracture of the collar bone bend the forearm to a right angle in front of the body and support it by a sling.

For a broken thigh apply a long splint, reaching from the armpit to beyond the foot on the outside and another from the groin to the foot on the inside. A rifle can be used as an outside splint, and a rifle boot for the inner. A blanket rolled into two rolls, to form a trough, will help keep a broken leg firm.

For a broken lower leg or ankle apply two splints, one on the outside, the other on the inside of the limb, extending from the knee to beyond the foot. A bayonet and scabbard are serviceable when nothing better can be had. Support can be given by a roll of clothing and two sticks.

If no better means are at hand for splinting, tie

a broken leg to the other leg or bind a broken arm to the body.

POISONED WOUNDS

Snake venom acts quickly. The main object is to prevent the poison from passing into the blood circulation. If the wound is on a limb, apply a tourniquet just above the wound to increase bleeding. A necktie, handkerchief, or bandage can be used as a tourniquet. It should be tight enough to prevent the blood flowing back through the veins but not tight enough to prevent the blood flow in the arteries. Do not leave it on longer than 1 hour. Whether or not the bite is on a part of the body where you can use a tourniquet, make a cut $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, over each fang mark and, if possible, a cut connecting the two fang punctures. The cut must be deep enough, $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, to secure free bleeding; then get the poison out of the wound by suction. This may be done by sucking with your mouth, or by heating a bottle and applying its mouth tightly over the wound. The cooling of the bottle produces suction. Snake venom is harmless in the mouth unless there are cracks or wounds in the mouth or lips. Keep the patient quiet and secure medical aid as quickly as you can. **DO NOT GIVE THE PATIENT LIQUOR.** The best aid you can give him is to produce free bleeding followed by suction.

Bites of spiders, scorpions, and other insects should be treated in the same manner as snake bites. The proper removal of the stinger is important. This should be done by grasping the stinger with a pair of small forceps and removing all of it. A paste made of baking soda, or a cold, moist dressing, using a diluted solution of salt, soda, or ammonia is helpful.

The first-aid treatment for animal bites is the same as that for ordinary wounds. You should get

medical advice as soon as possible however, even though the wound appears unimportant, since animal bites may quickly infect unless dressed properly.

FAINTING

If the patient can be made comfortable, it is usually best to allow him to lie where he falls; lower his head and shoulders by elevating his hips; loosen all tight clothing. Sprinkling his face with cold water, and inhalations of ammonia or smelling salts are helpful.

BURNS

Burns are classified in degrees according to the depth to which the tissues are injured. Shock and infection are to be feared in dry burns.

FIRST DEGREE—The skin is reddened but there is no blister.

SECOND DEGREE—The skin is blistered.

THIRD DEGREE — The skin is destroyed or charred, as from contact with flames.

The following general rules apply to first-aid treatment of all burns.

- (1) Do not pull the clothing from the burned part; snip or cut it off.
- (2) Do not break or prick blisters if present.
- (3) Treat shock early in all severe burns.
- (4) When possible, protect the burn quickly with a sterile dressing, applying medication as indicated below.

FIRST DEGREE BURNS—The treatment is directed toward the relief of pain since there is no danger of infection. An oily substance such as vaseline,

olive oil, or castor oil is usable. Cold water or soda in water is soothing when immediately applied. Oily substances should not be applied to second or third-degree burns.

SECOND DEGREE BURNS—Here the injury must be regarded as an open wound; only material that is known to be clean can be used. Remove loose clothing, but do not try to remove material that sticks to the skin. The application of sterile gauze soaked in a solution of Epsom salts (2 tablespoonsful to a pint of BOILED water) is very good. The dressing should be kept moist and warm until further aid is obtained. The best treatment is application of gauze saturated with 2 percent picric acid solution applied securely but not tightly.

A 5 percent tannic acid solution similarly applied is of equal value. NEVER APPLY IODINE OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCE TO A BURN AND NEVER APPLY ABSORBENT COTTON TO A BURNED SURFACE.

THIRD DEGREE BURNS—These are always serious and require medical attention promptly. The first-aid treatment consists chiefly of keeping the patient warm and treating shock. If medical attention can be obtained promptly it is best merely to lay a sterile gauze dressing lightly on the wound. If over thirty minutes will elapse before help can be obtained, one of the dressings used for second-degree burns should be applied.

CHEMICAL BURNS—Burns caused by acids or alkalies should be washed with large quantities of water, preferably lukewarm, until the chemical is completely removed. All clothing should be cut away with scissors. Apply a salve dressing and secure a medical officer's services. Eye burns require careful attention. The best first-aid treatment

is to flush the eye thoroughly with clean olive oil, mineral oil, or castor oil. If these are not available, use water; a drinking fountain that throws a stream is excellent for this purpose. After washing, the eye should be covered with a moist dressing and further medical aid secured.

SUNSTROKE

Remove the patient to a shady, cool place, if possible, and loosen or remove the clothing. Lay the patient on his back with shoulders elevated. Apply cold to the head by means of wet cloths, ice bags, or ice. The brain cannot withstand the effects of high temperatures. Cool the body by giving cold baths for 20 minutes at a time combined with brisk massage of the limbs and trunk. Cold wet cloths or ice bags may be used. Wrapping the body in a sheet and pouring on cold water every few minutes is very effective. Do not overdo any of these procedures. Stop every few minutes to observe the effects on the patient. If skin gets hot again repeat treatment. Do not give him stimulants to drink while unconsciousness lasts.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

This is caused by exposure to high temperature as found in boiler rooms, foundries, bakeries, etc. The first signs of heat exhaustion are dizziness, nausea, and uncertain gait. The face is pale, the body is covered with heavy perspiration, and the skin is cold and clammy. Breathing is shallow, the pulse weak, and the temperature may be normal or somewhat elevated. Fainting may occur, or prostration may become severe. Remove the patient to circulating cool air; place him on his back and let him drink freely of cool SALT water. (1 teaspoonful of table salt in a pint of water). Call a medical officer if patient does not recover promptly.

FREEZING

The symptoms of freezing are cold in the part, then pain, and finally, loss of sensation. The affected part becomes white or bluish white. Slowly thaw the frozen part by using extra clothing, applying it to another part of the body, or wrapping it in cloths soaked in cool water. Do not expose frozen tissues to a hot stove or radiator. Do not rub the frozen part either with the bare hands or with snow; the tissues will be bruised and torn, and gangrene may result. Medical attention is usually necessary after freezing. When a man becomes unconscious from cold, if possible carry him into a cool room, cover him well with blankets, and move his arms and legs gently but steadily. When consciousness returns, give him warm drinks and let him lie quietly.

PAIN IN THE ABDOMEN

Pain in the abdomen or what is known as a common stomach ache, may be due to a number of causes, many of which may be serious. Any case where there is nausea and vomiting, accompanying or following pain and tenderness over all or any part of the abdomen, and with pain and tenderness in the lower right parts of the abdomen may mean appendicitis. Appendicitis may also occur without nausea. If you or one of your comrades should have these symptoms, see the medical officer at once. In the meantime no food, no water, and especially no laxatives should be taken.

ATHLETE'S FOOT

Ringworm of the feet or "athlete's foot" is a very common skin disease. In some cases it may become so severe as to be disabling. It consists

chiefly of an inflammation of the skin between the toes and on the soles of the feet, but it may also appear on the hands. Usually there is considerable itching. It is usually spread by contact of the bare feet with the floors, mats, and benches of showers and swimming pools; but you may also acquire it by using or wearing the towels, slippers, shoes, or other articles of some one who has it. Keep your feet dry, and after a bath dry carefully the spaces between your toes before putting on your socks and shoes. If your feet perspire a great deal, apply the issued foot powder twice a day. Your corporal or the noncommissioned officer in charge of your unit will issue this powder to you when you ask for it. If you think you have athlete's foot you should see a medical officer as soon as possible so that you may be cured and will not spread the disease among other members of your organization.

GASES USED IN WARFARE

In handling a gassed man always wear your mask when and, if you have them, gloves. If you do not have gloves, rub your hands with dry lime, or wash them with soap and water as soon as possible after handling the man. Move the man from the gassed area as soon as possible. Move him from low ground or woods to a hillside or knoll. Do not carry him into a dugout or cellar. Gas is heavier than air and will descend and cling to the lower levels. Do not allow a gassed man to talk or walk. Remove the man's equipment and clothing, unless undue exposure to the cold will result, but leave his mask on until you are certain there is no gas in the air. Remember that mustard gas from the clothing, equipment, or body of a man gassed with mustard will cling to you or your clothing. Avoid blankets, litters, or areas on the ground occupied by such cases. Prevent men gassed with

mustard from rubbing their eyes, mouths, or bodies. Do not bandage their eyes.

PEACETIME GASES

The chief poisonous gases encountered in civil life are illuminating gas, carbon monoxide (motor exhaust), charcoal, and mine gases. The first thing to do in all cases is to get the patient into fresh air. The fresh air of a warm room is preferable to extremely cold air. If breathing is weak or irregular or has stopped, artificial respiration by the Schaefer method should be started and continued until normal respiration has been established. A medical officer should always be called, since the patient may die even after breathing is apparently normal.

DROWNING

Being under water for over 5 minutes is usually fatal. It is very important that artificial respiration be started at the earliest possible moment.

Lay the patient face down, force his mouth open, pull the tongue forward, and remove false teeth, juice vomitus, or debris from the mouth and throat.

Raise him by the hips in order to remove the water from his lungs.

Lay him on his belly, preferably at a spot where his head will be lower than his feet. One of his arms should be extended over his head, the other bent at the elbow so that his face can be turned on the side and rest on the hands.

Kneel astride the patient's thighs, with your knees placed at such a distance from the hips as will allow you to exert pressure on his lower ribs as described below. Place the palm of your hands on

the small of his back with your fingers on his lower ribs, your little fingers just touching his lowest rib, with your thumbs and fingers in natural position and the tips of your fingers out of sight just around the sides of his chest wall. The heels of the hands should be placed as far from the backbone as possible without slipping off.

With your arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear upon the patient. Do not bend your elbows. This operation should take about two seconds.

Now immediately swing backward so as to remove all pressure completely and suddenly. Leave the hands in place if possible.

After about two seconds repeat the operation. The cycle of compression and release should take about 4 or 5 seconds and should be repeated at the rate of 12 to 15 times per minute.

Continue the operation without interruption until natural breathing is restored, or until the subject is unquestionably dead. Remember, many patients have died because artificial respiration has been stopped too soon. Always continue the operation for 2 hours or longer.

Aside from the resuscitation, the most valuable aid that can be rendered is keeping the patient warm. After artificial respiration has been started, have an assistant loosen the clothing and wrap the patient in any clothing that is available. Use hot bricks, pads, heaters, or similar means, but be sure the person is not burned by your treatment.

When the patient revives he should be kept lying down and not allowed to stand or sit up, this will prevent undue strain on the heart. Stimulants such as hot coffee or tea or aromatic spirits of ammonia,

can be given as soon as the patient is perfectly conscious.

At times a patient, after temporary recovery of respiration, stops breathing again, artificial respiration should be immediately resumed.

ELECTRICAL SHOCK

The rescue of the victim from a live wire is always dangerous. If the switch is near, turn the current off, but lose no time in looking for the switch. Use a dry stick, dry clothing, dry rope or some other dry non-conductor in removing the victim from the wire. Start artificial respiration immediately by the Schaefer method as previously described. Do not regard early stiffening as a sign of death; always keep up the artificial respiration for several hours.

LITTERS

If it becomes necessary to move an injured man for even a short distance, it is best to use a service litter which is furnished by the medical department. If a litter is not available, one of the following means may be used to construct one:

Camp cots, window shutters, doors, benches, and ladders, properly padded.

Sacks, bags, or bedsticks, by ripping the bottoms or snipping off the corners, passing two poles through them, and tying crosspieces to the poles to keep them apart.

A shelter half, a blanket, piece of matting, or carpet may be fastened to poles by tacks or twine.

Hay, straw, or leafy twigs, over a framework of poles and cross stocks.

Rope, wire, or rawhide may be woven between poles and this network covered with a blanket.

The usual way is to use blankets or shelter tents, and poles about 7 feet long. The blanket is spread on the ground. One pole is laid across the center of the blanket which is then folded over it. The second pole is placed across the center of the new fold and the blanket is folded over the second pole as over the first and the free end of the blanket fixed.

A litter may also be prepared by turning two or three blouses inside out and buttoning them up, sleeves in, then passing poles through the sleeves; the backs of the blouses form the bed.

OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTING INJURED

When the condition of the injured man is such that it is not necessary to carry him on a litter he may be moved for a short distance in one of the following ways:

RIFLE-COAT SEAT. A good seat may be made by running the barrel of a rifle through each sleeve of an overcoat, turned inside out and buttoned up, sleeves inside, so that the coat lies back up, collar to the rear. One bearer rolls the tail tightly around the barrels and takes his grasp over them; the other bearer holds the rifles by the butts, trigger guards up.

RIFLE-BLANKET SEAT. Fold blanket once from side to side, lay a rifle transversely upon it across its center so that the butt and muzzle project beyond the edges; fold one end of the blanket upon the other end and lay a second rifle upon the new center in the same manner as before. The free end of the blanket is folded upon the end containing the first rifle so as to project a couple inches beyond the first rifle. The litter is raised from the ground with trigger guards up.

AUTOGRAPHS

of My War Buddies

Earl Miller, Mich. City, Ind.
Dick Martin, Pl. Ridge, Cin. Ohio.
James E. Mace, Sheridan, Ind.
John J. Wise, Coline, Ohio
John W. Lambert, Cincinnati, Ohio
Harold L. Lammie, Athens, Ga.

List of My **FURLOUGHS**

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TRANSFERS *and* **PROMOTIONS**

*Transferred from Miami
Beach to Salisbury North
Carolina - April 3rd.*

NAMES, ADDRESSES, PHONES

NAME GEORGE LANGHORST TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS 3936 GRAND AVE, SILVERTON, O

NAME John R. Noveck TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS 3218 S. C. J. N. P#1 NIAGARA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK.

NAME Wilma L. Charles TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS 420 N. Church St. Salisbury N.C.

NAME Alma Widwig TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS 614 C. 266 Euclid, Ohio

NAME Dorothy Jonnett TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS P.O. Box 160, Cin-27-Ohio

NAME Norma Dalinger TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS Frederick, Knightstown Ind.

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IMPORTANT DATES

to Remember

Name	Date	Notation



Declaration of Principles, known as

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

*by the President of the United States of
America and the Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom, August 14, 1941*

Joint declaration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, representing the United States of America and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;
Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

U.S.O. OFFICES *Principal Cities*

ALABAMA

ANNISTON (FT. McCLELLAN)

- †USO Club, 112 E. 12th St.
- †USO Club, 12th & Moore Sts.
- *USO Club, 413 - 13th St.
- USO Club, 1407 Noble St.
- USO Club, Leighton Ave. & Church St.

CHILDERSBURG

- †USO Club, 14th St. & 20th Ave. So.

MOBILE (BROOKLEY FIELD)

- USO Club, 602 Government St.
- USO Club, 307 Conti St.

MONTGOMERY (MAXWELL & SELMA FIELDS AREA)

- †USO Club, 119 Commerce St.
- *USO Club
- USO Club, 123 Lee St.
- USO Club, 208½ Montgomery St.

TALLADEGA

- †USO Club, 502 So. Spring St.

ARIZONA

FT. HUACHUCA

- †*USO Club, Fry

TUCSON

- †USO Club, 948 North 12th St.
- USO Club, 15 South 6th Ave.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH

- USO Club, 9th St. & Rogers Ave.

LITTLE ROCK (CAMP JOSEPH P. ROBINSON)

- †USO Club, 223 Main St.
- *USO Club, 800½ West 9th St.
- USO Club, 112 E. 7th St.
- USO Club, 209 Main St.
- USO Club, 108 West 3rd St.

CALIFORNIA

BAKERSFIELD

- †USO Club, Elks Bldg.

FRESNO

- †USO Club, 2136 Tulare St.

KING CITY

- †USO Club

LEMOORE-HANFORD AREA

HANFORD

- USO Club, 109 E. 8th St.

LEMOORE

- †USO Club, 433 "C" St.

LOMPOC

- USO Unit, American Bank Bldg.

SANTA MARIA

- USO Club, 410 So. Broadway

INGLEWOOD

- †USO Club, 621 N. La Brea Ave.

LOS ANGELES

- USO Club, 343 Orange Drive

SAN PEDRO

- USO Club, 3118 So. Pacific Ave.

FORT ORD AREA

CARMEL

- USO Club, American Legion Hall

MONTREY

- †USO Club, 600 Camino El Estero
- *USO Club, Del Monte & Camino El Estero

SALINAS

- USO Club
- USO Club, 325 Main St.
- USO Club, 320 Lincoln Ave.

RIVERSIDE (CAMP HAAN AREA)

RIVERSIDE

- USO Club, 3475 - 8th St.
- †USO Club, 3425 - 7th St.

SAN BERNARDINO

- USO Club, 498 Arrowhead

VICTORVILLE

- †USO Club

CAMP ROBERTS AREA

PASO ROBLES

- †USO Club, 10th & Park Sts.
- USO Club, 1232 Park St.

SAN MIGUEL

- †USO Club, Highway 101

SAN DIEGO AREA

LaJOLLA

- †USO Club, 7776 Eads Ave.

SAN DIEGO

- †USO Club, 101 Broadway
- USO Club, 2739 San Diego Ave.
- USO Club, 914 - 7th Ave.
- USO Club, 1012 "C" St.

SAN FRANCISCO AREA

RICHMOND

- †USO Club

SAN FRANCISCO

- USO Club, 320 Harrison St.
- USO Club, 70 Oak St.
- USO Club, 111 O'Farrell St.

SAN RAFAEL

- †USO Club

VALLEJO

- †USO Club, 225 Amador St.
- USO Club, 538 Georgia St.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

- USO Club, 977 Higuera St.
- †USO Club, 864 Santa Rosa St.

TAFT (AIR CORPS FACILITY)

- †USO Club

COLORADO

DENVER (FT. LOGAN & LOWRY FIELD)

- USO Club, 222 - 17th Ave.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

- USO Club, 237 John St.

HARTFORD

- USO Club, 28 Prospect St.

NEW LONDON

- USO Club, 19 Meridian St.
- USO Club, 49 Huntington St.
- †USO Club, 47 Coit St.
- USO Club, 43 Main St.

WINDSOR LOCKS

- †USO Club

DELAWARE

LEWES

- USO Club, Savannah Rd.

DELAWARE CITY

- USO Club, Clinton St.

WILMINGTON

- USO Club, 909 W. Street

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

- USO Club, 920 - 10th St., N. W.
- USO Club, 606 "E" Street

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (CAMP BLANDING AREA)

JACKSONVILLE

- †USO Club, 311 W. Duval St.
- USO Club, 420 Newnan St.
- †*USO Club, W. 3rd & Mt. Herman Sts.

- USO Club, 122 W. Forsyth St.
- USO Club, 501 West Adams St.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

- USO Club, 2nd St. & Pablo Ave.

KEY WEST

- †USO Club, Jackson Square
- USO Club, 1021 Duval St.

MIAMI

- USO Club, 3405 N. W. 27th Ave.

PANAMA CITY

- †USO Club, 1159 Jenks Ave.

PENSACOLA (NAVAL AIR BASE AREA)

PENSACOLA

- USO Club, 25 So. Spring St.
- USO Club, 190 N. Palafox St.

VALPARAISO

- †USO Club

ST. AUGUSTINE

- USO Club, Cathedral & Bay Sts.
- USO Club, 267 St. George St.

STARKE

- †USO Club, Temple & Washington
- USO Club, Temple Ave.
- USO Club, Armory Bldg.
- USO Club, Walnut & Jefferson Sts.

TALLAHASSEE (AIR FIELD)

- USO Club, 403 West College Ave.

TAMPA (McDILL & DREW AIR FIELDS AREA)

- †USO Club, 214 North Blvd.
- USO Club, 506 Madison St.
- †*USO Club, 1403 Governor St.
- USO Club, 601 Twiggs St.

WEST PALM BEACH

- USO Club, Oliver & 3rd Sts.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA

- USO Club, Telfair & Washington Sts.
- USO Club, 1310 Ellis St.

COLUMBUS (FT. BENNING AREA)

COLUMBUS

- USO Club, 14 West 11th St.
- *USO Club, 841 Fifth Ave.
- USO Club, 802 Broadway
- USO Club, 117½ - 12th St.
- USO Club, 1323 Broadway
- USO Club, 1425 - 3rd Ave.
- *USO Club, 936 - 5th Ave.

MACON (CAMP WHEELER)

- USO Club, 521 New St.
- USO Club, 616 Mulberry St.
- USO Club, 656 Cherry St.
- USO Club, 559½ Cherry St.
- *USO Club, 104 Spring St.

MOULTRIE

- †USO Club, 809 - 5th Ave. S.E.

CAMP STEWART AREA

- USO Club, Liberty Troop Armory
- †*USO Club, P.O. Box 7
- †USO Club, Federal Recreation Bldg.

†Government Building.

*Service to Negroes.

†Government Building.

*Service to Negroes.

SAVANNAH

†USO Club, Albemarle & Harris Sts.
 *USO Club, 902 West 36th St.
 †USO Club, 119 W. York St.

VALDOSTA

†USO Club, 412 W. Central Ave.

ILLINOIS**CHANUTE FIELD AREA****CHAMPAIGN**

†USO Club, 315 No. Randolph St.

RANTOUL

†USO Club, E. Wabash Ave.
 †USO Club, 345 E. Grove St.

CAMP GRANT AREA**ROCKFORD**

†USO Club, 215 Walnut St.
 †USO Club, 513 W. State St.
 †USO Club, 630 W. State St.

SCOTT FIELD AREA**BELLEVEILLE**

†USO Club, 710 E. Main St.
 †USO Club

HIGHLAND PARK

†USO Club, 21 No. Green Bay Rd.

HIGHWOOD

†USO Club, 428 Railway Ave.
 †USO Club, 346 Waukegan Ave.

WAUKEGAN

†USO Club, 150 So. Sheridan Rd.
 †USO Club, 218 Madison St.
 †USO Club, 1028 Ash St.

INDIANA**JEFFERSONVILLE**

†USO Club, 105 Maple St.

WALKERTON

†USO Club, 603 1/2 Roosevelt Rd.

IOWA**BURLINGTON**

†USO Club, 906 No. 5th St.

KANSAS**JUNCTION CITY (FT. RILEY) AREA****JUNCTION CITY**

†USO Club, 602 N. Washington St.
 †USO Club, 619 N. Washington St.

MANHATTAN

†USO Club, 120 North 4th St.
 †*USO Club, 900 Yuma St.

WICHITA

†USO Club, 626 Broadway

KENTUCKY**FT. KNOX AREA****ELIZABETHTOWN**

†USO Club, Mulberry St.

LOUISVILLE

†*USO Club, 912 W. Chestnut St.
 †USO Club, 525 So. 5th St.

RADCLIFFE

†USO Club, Vine Grove, Ft. Knox

LOUISIANA**ALEXANDRIA**

†USO Club, 315 Bolton Ave.
 †*USO Club, 815 Casson St.
 †USO Club, 720 De Sota St.
 †USO Club, 620 Beauregard St.

LAKE CHARLES

†USO Club, 717 Hodges St.

NEW ORLEANS

†USO Club, 119 Carondelet St.

CAMP POLK AREA**DE RIDDER**

†USO Club, 7th St.

LEESVILLE

†USO Club, 1001 - 4th St.

SHREVEPORT (BARKSDALE FIELD)

†USO Club, Princess Park

MAINE**BANGOR**

†USO Club, 11 West Broadway

BATH

†USO Club, Columbian Hall

PORTLAND

†USO Club, 103 Pearl St.

HOULTON

†USO Club, 74 Main St.

PRESQUE ISLE

†USO Club, 231 Main St.

MARYLAND**BALTIMORE**

†USO Club, 339 No. Charles St.

EDGEWOOD

†USO Club, Edgewood Rd.

MIDDLE RIVER

†USO Club, Ormes Rd. & Fuselage

HAVRE DE GRACE AREA**ABERDEEN**

†USO Club, 34 Park St.

HAVRE DE GRACE

*USO Club

INDIAN HEAD

†USO Club

ANNAPOLIS AREA**ANNAPOLIS**

†USO Club, 41 Maryland Ave.

GLEN BURNIE

†USO Club

LAUREL

†USO Club, P.O. Box 111
 †USO Club, 347 Main St.

MASSACHUSETTS**BOSTON AREA**

†USO Unit, 167 Tremont St.
 †USO Unit, YMCA, 7 City Square

FORT DEVENS AREA**AYER**

†USO Club, 46 West Main St.

FITCHBURG

†USO Club, Soldier's Club
 †USO Club, 167 Dutton St.

SHIRLEY

†USO Club, Church St.

CAMP EDWARDS AREA**BUZZARDS BAY**

†USO Club, State Road

FALMOUTH

†USO Club, E. Main St.

HYANNIS

†USO Club, 168 Barnstable Rd.

MASHPEE

†*USO Club

NEW BEDFORD

†USO Club, Spring & County Sts.

FALL RIVER

†USO Club, 31 Franklin St.

SPRINGFIELD AREA**CHICOPEE FALLS**

†USO Club, Church & Main Sts.

HOLYOKE

†USO Club, War Memorial Bldg.

MICHIGAN**FT. CUSTER AREA****AUGUSTA**

†USO Club, Ft. Custer

BATTLE CREEK

†*USO Club, 242 Hamblin Ave.
 †USO Club, 170 W. Michigan Ave.
 †USO Club, 40 Capitol Ave., S.W.

MT. CLEMENS

†USO Club, 89 Cass Ave.

VAN DYKE

†USO Club, 22240 Federal St.

MISSISSIPPI**BILOXI (KEESLER FIELD)**

†USO Club, 200 E. Beach Ave.

PASCAGOULA

†USO Club, Magnolia St.

HATTIESBURG (CAMP SHELBY)

†USO Club, 222 W. Pine St.

†*USO Club, E. 6th St.

†USO Club, 104 Buschman St.

†USO Club, Pine & Hardy Sts.

†USO Club, 400 Hemphill St.

MERIDIAN

†USO Club, 2517 - 7th St.
 †USO Club, 2600 Davis St.

MISSOURI**CAMP CROWDER AREA****JOPLIN**

†USO Unit, c/o YMCA

KANSAS CITY

†USO Club, 3200 Main St.

ST. LOUIS

†USO Club, 711 No. Grand Blvd.
 †USO Club, 1474 Hodiamont Ave.
 †USO Club, 6 So. Broadway

SPRINGFIELD

†USO Club, 531 So. Jefferson Ave.
 †USO Club, 315 1/2 McDaniel St.

FORT LEONARD WOOD AREA**LEBANON**

†USO Club, 305 So. Jefferson St.
 †USO Club, 313 Grand St.
 †*USO Club, High St.

ROLLA

†USO Club, 1003 W. 14th St.
 †USO Club, 207 West 9th St.
 †*USO Club, 102 West 9th St.

WAYNESVILLE

†*USO Club, Route 2
 †USO Club, Town Square
 †USO Club, Main St.

NEBRASKA**OMAHA**

†USO Unit, 811 City National Bank Bldg.

NEVADA**LAS VEGAS**

†USO Club

NEW HAMPSHIRE**MANCHESTER**

†USO Club, Old Armory
 †USO Club, 235 Myrtle St.

PORTSMOUTH

†USO Club, 135 Daniels St.

NEW JERSEY**CAPE MAY**

†USO Club, 622 Washington St.

FORT DIX AREA**POINTVILLE**

†*USO Club, Rifle Range Rd.

TRENTON

†USO Club, West State St.

WRIGHTSTOWN

†USO Club, Cookstown Rd.
 †USO Club, Rexal Rd.

†Government Building.
 *Service to Negroes.

†Government Building.
 *Service to Negroes.

**FORT HANCOCK AND
FT. MONMOUTH AREA**
USO Club, 700 Grand Ave.
LONG BRANCH
†USO Club, 150 Garfield Ave.
RED BANK
†USO Club, 365 Broad St.
LAKEHURST
USO Club, 245 Union Ave.
**NORTHERN NEW JERSEY AREA
DOVER**
USO Club, 17 So. Warren St.

**NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE AREA
ALBUQUERQUE**
†USO Club, Broadway & Tijeras St.

**NEW YORK
BUFFALO**
USO Club, 199 Delaware Ave.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. (MITCHEL FIELD)
†USO Club, 99 Nichols Court
USO Club, 195 Main St.
NEW ROCHELLE (FORT SLOCUM)
USO Unit, Army & Navy YMCA

**NEW YORK CITY AREA
BROOKLYN**
USO Unit, Army YMCA,
Ft. Hamilton
USO Unit, Navy YMCA,
167 Sands St.

FLUSHING
USO Unit, Army YMCA, Ft. Totten
GOVERNORS ISLAND
USO Unit, Army YMCA, Ft. Jay

MANHATTAN
USO Troops in Transit Service
Pennsylvania Station

OSWEGO (FORT ONTARIO)
†USO Club, 75 East 1st St.

PINE CAMP AREA
†USO Club, Maple St.

SACKETS HARBOR
USO Club, Main St.

WATERTOWN
†USO Club, 312 Washington St.
USO Club, 148 Stone St.

PLATTSBURG
USO Club, 41 Brinkerhoff St.

ROME
USO Club, 111 W. Liberty St.

SIDNEY
USO Unit, 9 Smith St.

**CAMP UPTON AREA
PATCHOGUE, L. I.**
USO Unit, c/o General Delivery
USO Unit, 33 West Main St.
UTICA
USO Troops in Transit Service
Union Station
**NORTH CAROLINA
FORT BRAGG AREA
FAYETTEVILLE**
USO Club, Anderson St.
†USO Club, Seabrook Rd.
†USO Club, 333 Ray Ave.
†USO Club, 139½ Pearson St.
USO Club, Cor. Hay & Winslow St.
†USO Club, 230 Winslow St.

RALEIGH
USO Club, 15 No. McDowell St.
SPRING LAKE-MANCHESTER
†USO Club
††USO Club, Murchison Rd.
**CHERRY POINT MARINE BASE
JACKSONVILLE**
†USO Club, New Bridge St.
NEW BERN
†USO Club, East Front St.
USO Club, 1 No. Craven St.
SWANSBORO
†USO Club
**CAMP DAVIS AREA
SOUTHPORT**
†USO Club
WILMINGTON
†USO Club, 2nd & Orange Sts.
USO Club, 214 South 4th St.
††USO Club, 901 Nixon St.
USO Club, 124 South 5th St.

**OHIO
CINCINNATI AREA
LOCKLAND HEIGHTS**
††USO Club, 902 Medosh Ave.
RAVENNA AREA
†USO Club, Ravenna Community
Center
USO Club, 610 W. Main St.
NEWTON FALLS
†USO Club, Quarry St.

**OKLAHOMA
LAWTON (FT. SILL)**
†USO Club, 4th & B Ave.
††USO Club, 112 Arlington Drive
USO Club, 420 "C" Avenue
USO Club, 315 "C" Street
OKLAHOMA CITY
USO Club, 16½ W. Main St.

**OREGON
ASTORIA**
USO Club, 16th & Duane Sts.
HERMISTON
†USO Club, City Park
PENDLETON
†USO Club, 418 S.W. 3rd St.

**PENNSYLVANIA
INDIANTOWN GAP AREA
HARRISBURG**
USO Club, 223 North St.
LEBANON
†USO Club, 930 Willow St.
USO Club, 228 Cumberland St.
MIDDLETOWN
USO Club, Emanuel & Catherine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA
USO Club, 157 North 15th St.

**RHODE ISLAND
EAST GREENWICH**
†USO Club, 493 Main St.
JAMESTOWN
†USO Club, Fury Square
NEWPORT
USO Unit, Army & Navy YMCA
†USO Club, 2A Thames St.

**SOUTH CAROLINA
BEAUFORT (PARRIS ISLAND)**
†USO Club, King & Harrington St.
CHARLESTON
†USO Club, 19 George St.
USO Club, 350 Meeting St.
USO Club, Ball Park, No. Charleston
*USO Club, 106 Coming St.

COLUMBIA (FT. JACKSON AREA)
USO Club, 1513 Assembly St.
††USO Club, 2300 Taylor St.
USO Club, 1715 Main St.
†USO Club, 1621 Sumter St.
USO Club, 1510 Gervais St.
*USO Club, 1228 Harden St.

MYRTLE BEACH
†USO Club, South Ocean Blvd.
SPARTANBURG (CAMP CROFT)
†USO Club, 260 No. Church St.
††USO Club, 625 S. Liberty St.
USO Club, 165 No. Dean St.
USO Club, 159 Magnolia St.
USO Club, 291 E. Main St.
SUMTER
USO Club, 214 E. Liberty St.

**TENNESSEE
MILAN AREA
HUMBOLDT**
USO Club, 1614 Main St.
MILAN
USO Club, 210 Smith St.
TULLAHOMA
†USO Club, 213 W. Grundy
USO Club, Wilkins Court Bldg.
USO Club, So. Jackson Ave.
†USO Club, So. Jackson & Carrol Sts.
†USO Club, 302 N. Jackson St.

**TEXAS
ABILENE (CAMP BARKELEY)**
†USO Club, 1442 No. 2nd St.
†USO Club, 1174 No. First St.
USO Club, 1052 No. 5th St.
BRACKETVILLE
USO Club
BROWNSVILLE (CAMP BROWN)
USO Club, 1241 E. Elizabeth St.
BROWNWOOD (CAMP BOWIE)
†USO Club, 519 E. Adams St.
††USO Club, 505 Cordell St.
USO Club, 119 Lee St.
USO Club, 209½ Center Ave.
USO Club, 200 E. Lee St.
**CORPUS CHRISTI (NAVAL AIR
BASE)**
USO Club, 417 N. Broadway St.
†USO Club, 111 Laguna St.
EL PASO (FORT BLISS)
USO Club, 503 No. Santa Fe St.
USO Club, 300 Mills St.
USO Club, 110 N. Stanton St.
*USO Club, 2300 Myrtle Ave.

GALVESTON
USO Club, 521 - 22nd St.
††USO Club, 41st & Ave. "H"
†USO Club, 27th & Ave. "Q,"
Menard Pk.
HOUSTON
USO Club, 918 Fannin St.
USO Club, 2309 Austin St.
**MINERAL WELLS (CAMP WOLTERS)
AREA**
MINERAL WELLS
USO Club, S.E. 6th Ave. at 14th St.
USO Club, 104 N.W. 2nd St.
††USO Club, 700 So. Oak Ave.
USO Club, N.E. Cor. of S.E. 1st Ave.
USO Club, 316 So. West 3rd St.
ORANGE
†USO Club, 1410 Cypress St.
**PALACIOS (CAMP HULEN) AREA
BAY CITY**
†USO Club, P.O. Box 949

†Government Building.
*Service to Negroes.

†Government Building.
*Service to Negroes.

PALACIOS

- †USO Club, So. Bay Front at 3rd St.
- USO Club, 305 Boulevard St.

VICTORIA

- USO Club, 107 E. Commercial St.

SAN ANTONIO AREA**SAN ANTONIO**

- USO Club, 422 North Alamo
- †USO Club, 217 Nacogdoches St.
- USO Club, 505 N. Presa St.
- *USO Club, 630 No. New Braunfels

TEXARKANA

- †USO Club, 523 W. Fourth

WICHITA FALLS

- †USO Club, 1100 Lamar Ave.
- †*USO Club, 1109 Redwood St.
- USO Club, 913 Eighth St.

UTAH**SALT LAKE CITY**

- USO Club, 200 E. So. Temple St.

VERMONT**BURLINGTON (FORT ETHAN ALLAN)**

- USO Club, 266 College St.
- †USO Club, Main St.

VIRGINIA**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA****ALEXANDRIA**

- USO Club, 200 So. Royal St.
- *USO Club, Pendleton & Patrick Sts.

FREDERICKSBURG AREA

- †USO Club, Court House Square

FREDERICKSBURG

- †USO Club, 408 Canal St.

CAMP LEE AREA**HOPEWELL**

- †USO Club, Main St. & Randolph Rd.
- USO Club, 206 Cawson St.

PETERSBURG

- †USO Club, 464 Byrne St.
- †USO Club, 303 Wythe St.
- USO Club, 14 E. Tabb St.
- *USO Club, 453 Harding St.

RICHMOND

- USO Club, 610 Grace St.

NEWPORT NEWS AREA**HAMPTON**

- †USO Club, Academy & Locust Sts.
- *USO Club, 339 No. King St.

NEWPORT NEWS

- †*USO Club, 101 Jefferson Ave.
- †USO Club, 35th St. & E. Virginia Ave.

PHOEBUS

- †USO Club, Howard St.

- †Government Building.
- *Service to Negroes.

NORFOLK AREA**NORFOLK**

- †*USO Club, 1019 Smith St.
- USO Club, 259 Granby St.
- USO Club, 135 Granby St.
- USO Club, 220 Plume St.
- USO Club, 300 W. Freemason St.

PORTSMOUTH

- †USO Club, Crawford & So. Sts.
- †*USO Club, 1300 Chestnut St.

DUBLIN

- USO Club, Giles Ave.

PULASKI

- USO Club, Fourth St.

WASHINGTON**EVERETT**

- †USO Club, 2816 Westmore Ave.

FORT LEWIS AREA**OLYMPIA**

- †USO Club, 1314 E. 4th St.

TACOMA

- †USO Club, 13th & Fawcett Sts.
- USO Club, 123 - 13th St.
- USO Club, 10th & Pacific Sts.

SOUTH TACOMA

- †USO Club, 4851 So. Tacoma Way

PORT ANGELES

- USO Club, Elks Bldg.

PORT TOWNSEND

- †USO Club, Monroe & Water Sts.

SEATTLE AREA**BREMERTON**

- USO Club, 138 Washington St.
- USO Club, 2609 - 6th St.

SEATTLE

- USO Club, 925 - 5th Ave.
- USO Club, 4th & Cherry Sts.

VANCOUVER

- USO Club, 301 E. 7th St.

WEST VIRGINIA**ST. ALBANS**

- USO Club, Holly St.

WISCONSIN**SPARTA (FORT MCCOY)**

- USO Club, 129 S. Water St.

WYOMING**CHEYENNE (FORT FRANCIS E. WARREN)**

- †USO Club, 20th & Capitol Avenues
- †*USO Club, 18th St. & Thomas Ave.
- USO Club, 2105 Capitol Ave.

March 13 '43

at Miami Beach, Florida

Had drill with rifles this morning - lots of close order work. Had some time on the range this afternoon sighting down rifle barrel. My score was average.

Had my first taste of guard duty to night. I had the 8:00 shift after which I went down to the Quince bar for a few beers.

Date March 14

Sun Pls Miami Beach, Florida

Slept most of the A.M.
We were suppose to have
song practice this P.M. but
did not. Took a sun bath
and then went out to dinner.
Went to bed early as we had
H.P. tomorrow.

Date March 15

Mon Pls Miami Beach, Florida

Today, being my birth
day I started rather early.
H.P. I mean. Did not work
to hard but my feet are just
about dead. Had mail
call about 9 P.M. and
received letters from many
plus a package from
mother. Went to bed, but
early.

4th day
of basic.

Day
Tuesday

March 16th

Place Miami Beach Florida

Went to the drill field and did one hell of a lot of Close Order Drill. Stood retreat. Went over to see Talbert later in the early part of the evening and came home to shine my shoes and write a couple of letters.

Wednesday

March 17th

Place Miami Beach, Florida

Had one period of drill this morning and lectures the rest of the day. Got another shot in the arm wherefore we did not have to stand retreat. Went up to the roof for a sun bath and to write a letter instead. The hotel is restricted to night so God know when we will get something to eat.

Thursday

March 18th.

Place Miami Beach

Today was one hell of a day
on the drill field - drill all
day no lectures and no free
periods. Was very tired so
I did not do much in the
evening except pack my
self in a chow and take
life easy.

Friday

Date March 19

Place Miami Beach.

Had four period of drill
this morning and one period
with rifles this after noon.
Had a big parade this P.M.
at Retreat. General Jones
reviewed us. Ate supper out
and came back to clean my
shoes and get a good night
sleep.

Last nite we had a free
drill at 11:30 - me and a blunka

Sat.

March 20

Place Miami Beach

Had drill and rifle sighting all morning. Had a physical exam first thing in the afternoon after which we had two hours to fall out in our class A's for a song contest. After the song contest we had to stand formal retreat. Signed the pay roll after dinner - did not finish that until 7:30. Went to a show and came home to bed.

Sun.

March 21

Place Miami Beach

Did not get up until 9:30. Went for a swim before dinner. Spent the afternoon doing wash, writing letters and taking a sun bath. Had the ten to twelve trick of Guard Duty.

mon.

Date March 22 '43

Place Miami Beach.

Went to the rifle range this A.M. Fired fifteen rounds of 30/30. Had three bulls and several very close. Did not get back until late so we missed first period of drill. Had lecture and then gym drill. Stayed home this evening and did my laundry.

The weather is very rough and is getting colder. The sea is very rough.

Tuesday

Date March 23 '43

Place Miami Beach.

Some of the flight went on shipment today. I went on sick call to have my ankle taped. Was not able to go to the field with them in afternoon due to the stiffness of tape on my ankle. Stayed in this evening because I was quarantined. Had to sign every half an hour.

Wed.

March. 24

Place Miami Beach.

Went on shipment this morning. Spend the morning waiting to get the rest of my supplies but did not get them. Returned to hotel to wait for gang to return from field.

Messed around the hotel all afternoon doing nothing. Stayed in this evening to make my clothes and to prepare to depart in case they want as to do so early in the morning. Some fellows left this morn.

Thur.

March 25

Place Miami Beach.

Report in class as this morning but did not go through supplies. Messed around all day and spent the after noon on the roof. The sun was no to hot but it was all right.

Spend the evening in the hotel doing nothing.

Friday
March 26

~~Pls~~ Miami Beach.

Report at 8:00 but did not go through supplies. Spent the morning cleaning the hotel and godbrickking.

Went through supplies this afternoon - got a gas mask - two ties - helmet - gloves and another set of swim trunks.

South land - here I come.

Sat.

~~Date~~ March 27

~~Pls~~ Miami Beach.

Reported this morning in fatigues - expected to be sent out but here I am. Cleaned the hotel from roof to base ment - I should say I helped a little. The weather was very rough with plenty of rain. Went out for the evening but found little or nothing to do. Drank a couple of beers and came home.

Sun.

Date March 28th

Pl. Miami Beach.

Another day - another dollar. Spent the morning on the roof. The weather is very nice - spent the early part of the afternoon on the beach talking to several girls. Went for a swim a little later on and then to show. Went to a show in the evening and had a few fruit drinks.

Mon.

March 29th

Pl. Miami Beach.

Sixth day of shipment and I am still here. Still have not done anything as far as work is concerned. Slept all afternoon in the room behind a mattress so that I would not be caught.

Stayed home this evening - I guess I will write a couple of letters.

Tuesday

Date March 30

Miami Beach.

Reported as usual and as usual returned home. Spent the morning in scrubbing the lobby and shooting the bull with the sergeant.

Slept all afternoon - first up on the roof and then in the room. My roommate - Mr. Cune; Mace was called out for baggage check at seven. I play chess all evening finally winning the game after the lights were out.

Wednesday

Date March 31

Miami Beach

My room mates left this am. I reported to find my number not on the list.

This afternoon the four members of 82-79 went over to the beach with permission to take a swim to the young helped pull a drowning man out. Went to a show this evening with Lambert.

Thurs.

Date April 1st

Place Miami Beach

As usual I was not called this morning nor this afternoon. Once again I layed on the beach to absorb some of that good old sunshine.

went to another show this evening after which I had a couple of beers and a sandwich. Moved from the Milburn to the Alamac right after dinner.

Fri

Date April 2nd

Place Somewhere on route.

Received my call this A.M. and had baggage check at 9:30. Reported back at 12:30 already to go. Had short arm and then went over to the train - left Miami at 3:30 - got in Jacksonville at 11:30 and stayed until 1:30. From Jacksonville we are heading up the east coast - I am on K.P. so as to be able to see where and why we are going.

Sat.

Date April 3rd

Place Salisbury - North Carolina

I am now at Catawaba Junior College ready to start training. Got in here at 5:30 and had to walk a mile to the school. It is a small college with population of 200 students - we came in 200 strong. The students gave a dance for us to night but I did not enjoy myself because I was so tired. Many cute women.

Sunday

Date April 4th

Place Salisbury

We were quartered all morning so all I did was to write letters. This afternoon James and I tried to dig up a few dates but were unsuccessful. Went to Vespers at 4:30 - did not think much of it. I have a cold coming on so I retired but early.

Monday

April 5th

Place Salisbury

Reported to sick call this A. M. and was quarantined all day. Have a very bad cold. Felt a little better this evening when I got up and wrote several letters.

Tuesday

April 6th

Place Salisbury

Report to sick call as I felt like hell but nothing was done about it. Went to classes all day. Played several games of chess with Jambeir and studied my assignments for tomorrow. Started a letter but never finished it.

April 5, 1943

Langhorne, Robert A. is to be excused from

Calisthenics, Drill, Ground School, Flying, for one (1) Days.

Harry R. Ryan. ^{Jr.}

Harry R. Ryan Jr.

1st.Lt.M.C.

Surgeon

Mrs. Ripenhoff
Pennsylvania Avenue
Wellston, Ohio

Knevel

Wednesday

April 7th

Salisbury

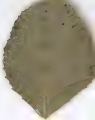
Was quarantined all day because of my cold. I did a good bit of sleeping and I now feel much better. Stayed in bed all evening - not because I felt bad, but because the flu was around.

Thursday

April 8th

Salisbury

Today I finally got around to going to all classes. The classes are not half bad but when I will find a chance to study I do not. The physical training course is one hell of a note - we ran for a mile to start with and then played volleyball.



Friday

Date April 9th

Place Salisbury

Went to classes up till the late part of the after noon. At 4:00 we were all invited to a base ball game here at the college. Stayed for about an hour and a half. For night we had medical aid and fooled around in the room unpacking laundry. For tomorrow is big inspection.

Sat.

Date April 10

Place Salisbury

No classes to day - have several hours for this a.m. to get the room in shape for inspection. The trouble was we received a gigged for a dirty window sill. After inspection we marched into town for a parade to sell War Bonds. The march was about six miles.

Nothing to do in the after noon except sleep which I did. Went to the dance this evening but for some reason did not feel like dancing.

Sunday

April 11

Salisbury

Spent the morning in studies.
Wrote several letters this afternoon and received one. Stayed in the room most of the day. Studied history this evening for an exam to morrow a.m. Retired early.

Monday

April 12

Salisbury

Had a history exam this morning on which I did not do so good. It has been raining all morning but cleared up this afternoon. Did not have Military Drill nor did we have retreat. The guards start to nite. I am not one of them - thank God.

Tuesday

Date April 13

Place Salisbury

Had classes as usual except military drill - many men were out to get shots. In First Aid we had a quiz and then learned to tie bandages.

Studied most of evening writing only one letter - to H. S.
Received no mail what so ever.
Retired at 21:45.

Wednesday

Date April 14

Place Salisbury

Had classes except military drill. Went to the hospital to get shots instead.

Studied most of the evening and retired early.

Thursday

April 15

Place Salisbury

Had a quiz in mark this A.M. - did pretty good as far as I know. I find that I have to stand guard duty to nite. Post number 3, from 10 P.M. until 1 A.M. It is colder than hell out side - in fact the coldest that it has been on April 15 on record.

Friday

April 16

Place Salisbury

After freezing until relieved at 1:00 I returned to the Cks. was very tired in classes today - slept in Physics. Had song practice right after guard mount and then went to first aid in fatigue clothes. Class was held in the gym. Found out that we have open post tomorrow so everyone was very cheerful.

Sat

April 17th

Place Salisbury.

Had inspection this a.m. and was jittery because of drawer. After insp. we have a test in physical training. I had a score of 51 which was in the good group.

This afternoon we were allowed in town for the first time. Fang, Fambur and I went to the Red Tavern the first thing and proceeded to drink beer. Fambur left so Fang and I took in a show and then went back to the "Swon" for dinner. Went to a Y.W.C.A. party in evening and met a very nice girl who I walked home. Had a date with her tomorrow and Fang has one with her twin sister.

Sun

April 18th

Place Salisbury

Did not get up until 11:30 as we did not have to stand Reville. Had dinner here at the college then went into town. It is raining & did so all day. Called Wilmoth (my date) from the U.S.O. club and told her to come into town. Fang & Beccy, Billie and I went to a show and then walked out to their house for dinner. Met her mother and sister. Had a very good meal also. I fixed myself up for next weekend. Phone number 2065 J.

Monday

Date April 20¹⁹

Place Salisbury

Not much cooking today.
Had an exam in history
that did not turn out so well
and we also had military drill.
I received three demerits today
because I signed out wrong
over the week end. All I can
hope for now is that I don't
get some more and have to
walk.

Tuesday

Date April 21²⁰

Place Salisbury

Photography papers were
returned to day and I managed
a 92. There is a rumor
is running around here that
the Air Force is going to change
their uniforms from green to
powder blue. I hope so.
Had first Aik in the gym
this evening.

Wednesday

Day April 22

Place Salisbury

Did not do a damn
thing of interest today;
Had classes as usual.

Called Billie this evening
and shot the bull with
her for awhile.

Thursday

Date April 23²²

Place Salisbury

Once more nothing of
interest took place. We
went for our usual three
mile run down the road
and had drill therefore.
I am in a state of collapse.

Friday

Date April ²³ 24

Place Salisbury

Something different had an exam in Physics which I sort of messed up - called mother this evening and talked to most of the family. Was Corp. of the guard to note on the first shift. Spent a merry time in the office.

Sat.

Date April 25 ^{CORRECTION PLEASE} 24

Place Salisbury

Had inspection - no demerits followed by physical training that was really a bit of a bit. After lunch we had a parade and personal inspection. Went into during afternoon was back for show because of guard mount. Went to see "Air Forces" with Billie, Becky and Fang. Very good show and I had a very good time. Left their house about 1:45.

Sunday

April 25

Place Salisbury

Went to Easter Service with Billie, Becky and Lang. Had dinner at the Charles home - the whole family was there and I must say that they really put forth a good meal. Spent the after noon in listening to the radio, walking down in the park and taking pictures. To the Red Swan we journeyed for dinner and messed around until time to return to school. Came out by bus instead of taxi.

Monday

April 26

Place Salisbury

Had a test in history in which I shot the bull until the "degree". Received letter from last week on which I got a B. I got Credit for one problem in the Physics Exam we had but found out this after noon that I was flunking the subject. Had chess order drill this after noon - damn near sweat to death as it was so hot. Studied history this evening.

Thursday

Date _____

Place _____

Wednesday

Date _____

Place _____

Thursday

Date

Place

Friday

Date April 30

Place Salisbury

Well what do you know -
we had another one of those
damn one question Physics exams
today - I think I passed this
one. Also the ~~big~~ biggest thrill
of the day! We got payed this
evening - I got the neat sum of
\$ 20.37. I guess I will have guard
duty to morrow nite so that I
can't go into town and have a
good time.

Sat

May 1

Salisbury

Had exercises this am. followed by a three mile run. Read some history and drill reg. after inspection and spent the rest of the after noon in sleeping. stood guard mount this evening and then went to town for a date with Billie. Returned at ten - read a little and went to bed.

Sunday

May 2

Salisbury

Had guard duty from 4 to 6 and then went to breakfast. Signed the pay roll after dinner and then went into town with Lambert & Lang to see a show. Spent a hour or more in the U.S.O. eating cakes and drinking coffee. stood Guard mount and then returned to room and studied history.

Monday

Date May 3

Place Salisbury

Had classes as usual - received paper in history with very good grade on it. Had extended order drill this afternoon instead of regular drill. Played tennis with Lambert instead of going to dinner. Was a very good game even if I did lose something awful.

Nothing to report.

Tuesday

Date May 4

Place Salisbury

Classes per always - nothing new about that. Instead of drilling we had a battle against the other barracks using extended order commands. Had quite a time down in the creek - we had to pin the enemies shoulders to the ground. I came back wet from head to foot and just as muddy. Last nite of first laid.

Wednesday

Date May 5

Place Salisbury

Classes as usual - had drill again this evening. also they threw a class at us at 7:30 P. M. Geo.

after class I went down to PX for a while returned and studied history -

Thursday

Date May 6

Place Salisbury

Had classes except Physical training - have a soft corn on my heel so could not take it. Got my last shot this afternoon. Have to go to the supply to nite and pick up my sweat pants.

Friday

May 27

Salisbury

Class this A.M. including
Phy. 7. Went to the Airport
after lunch to fly but as it
was too windy we had instead
some ground school work.

Came back in time for drills.

Mussed around all evening
did not do a damn thing as
far as work was concerned.

Sat.

May 28

Salisbury

Windy and cloudy today - I
guess it will rain this afternoon.
Our room stood inspection today
with only one comment - excellent.
Went to town with Lambert and Lang
this afternoon - sent flowers to
mother - played pool - and returned
to college for supper. Had a date
with Billie this evening - sat around
home for quite awhile then went to
late show. Had quite a loving
session after the show.

Sunday

Date May 9.

Place Salisbury

Slept until rather late - 11 A.M.
read a little history before dinner.
This afternoon I read some history,
called Fannie Foreman's
and went into town. Went to the
Y. S. O. for a while and then
went out to Billie's for supper.
Stayed there for the evening.
Some neck.

Monday

May 10

Place Salisbury

Had classes in afternoon
as usual - flew all morning -
rather, our group flew all
morning. Had a class in
Physics to night and had a
big bull session instead of
doing any work.

Tuesday

May 11

Salisbury.

Big day today - pay day if you know what I mean. Out side of that things went along as usual - not much doing except classes. I drew a rather large pay - more than I thought I would - \$31.00. Paid \$9.75 for equipment and collected \$5.00 from Jambert.

Wednesday

May 12

Salisbury.

Today started out as usual but at ten o'clock Lt. Hoke called us in for a talk. At noon a list came out consisting of nine men from group 4 who were to be ready to leave by Sunday. I was one of them. We flew all afternoon to get time in and did not return to school until late - no drill and no classes from now on.

Thursday

May 13

Place Salisbury

Went out to the airport after history. The weather was perfect for flying - much better than yesterday. Flew three periods to day - have a five hour check flight to morrow morning. Spent evening in P.X. and working on the paper.

Friday

May 14.

Place Salisbury

Airport at 7:45. Had a check flight the first period and it went over very good as the weather was very good. This P. M. we did spins and stalls for a while and then shot landings. Dance at school in our honor. I had a date with Billie however we did not go to dance. Had a very good neck plus a full day.





Sat

Date May 15

Place Salisbury

Had check flight 1st period - had a 450 ceiling to work with. Returned to airport after lunch to sign papers. Went into town with after supper and went to a show with Billie. After show we sat on front porch and necked - forgot a session we had in the "Red Swan". I surely hated to say good bye to Billie as I had fun with her.

Sunday

Date May 16

Place On Route

Packed this A.M. and was ready to pull out at 1:45. Had a day coach to Barber and then we had took over a pullman. Had dinner in a diner - very good meal - and spent the evening in the car playing Black Jack. Retired rather early as I was tired out from the evening before. Slept good for a while but it was very hot.

Monday

May 17

Nashville Classification
Center.

Pulled in here this A.M. at 9:00. Since then we have been here in a hot, dirty damn barracks. We will not be assigned to our regular squadron until tomorrow. At least we had no detail to day - glad of that since it was so damn hot.

I hate to think about sleeping in all this dirt. Had K.P. from 9 to 11:30 P.M.

Tuesday

May 18

Nashville A.A.C.

Moved to our new barracks this morning. It is way over on the other side of camp. There are forty in this one instead of sixty. The afternoon was spent in filling out papers and getting sheets. This morning we had a lecture in military manners and the likes. It looks like we are here for a hell of a long time. Damn hot it was hot today.

Wednesday

Date May 20

Place Nashville, _____

Spent the day laying
around the barracks. Policed
the area ^{this} yesterday morning -
Had a lecture in the afternoon
and went to the P. X. in the
evening. Spent most of the
day just sitting around
shooting the bull. Had a
back off day.

Thursday

Date May 21

Place Nashville

It rained like mad this
a.m. - got soaked on the way
to show. Had two hours of drill
in a.m. Walked ~~the~~ three
miles to the show to night &
did not get in - to damn many.
Returned to the barracks
and had a bull session. At
nine thirty we had a black
out which lasted thirty mins.
It was complete and very
good.

Fri^o day

Date May 22

Place Nashville

The day was spent in doing nothing but ~~working~~ working. We did some marching and so on. This afternoon we had to wear our gas masks - on our face for a half an hour and carried them the rest of the day. Played cards this evening - sort of lost my shirt. Had a P.X. detail to night - drank a beer.

Sat.

Date May 23

Place Nashville

Had a barber shop detail this morning - was on a work detail all afternoon but did not do a damn thing. Went ~~to~~ to the Signal Post to night to get a money telegram from Laura - played cards and retired early because of test tomorrow.

Sunday

Date May 23

Place Nashville

Spent the day in taking test-mental. Had about fifteen in all and was over there from 7:15 till about 4:30. Came back and retired early. Lost 75 cents in a "black jack" game.

Monday

May 24

Place Nashville

Had early chow this morning - rained again. Had some drill and police work. Had psychomotor tests this afternoon. More like a penny arcade than any thing else. Wrote several letters this evening plus playing some cards.

Tuesday

Date May 24⁵

Place Nashville

Had my A.R.M.A. this afternoon - it came off very nicely as far as I was concerned. I had a regular bull session with the officer that I had - a captain. I goldbricked all morning. Went to a show this evening - not very good.

Wednesday

Date May 25

Place Nashville

Was supposed to take my physical today but for some reason we did not. We had details and so fought all most all day. Played a few cards today - retired early so as to be fresh for my physical.

Thursday

May 27

Nashville

Had my physical today -
this A.M. Passed every thing
with out any trouble - in
fact it was better than
my first M.G. Had
a little drill work and
gold bucked this P.M. Went
to see "Crash Dive" - good show
but it sure rained going & coming

Friday

May 28

Nashville

Was on pick and shovel
detail this morning and
afternoon. Had gas mask
drill this afternoon - using
a shovel and wearing a gas
mask is none to good. We
had a gas elect during the
afternoon - played cards
during the evening. I won
45 Cents.

Sat

May 29

Nashville

Had drill, P.T., show down inspection and three changes of clothes. Had a big parade this afternoon I never sweat so much in my life.

Sun

May 30

Nashville

Had drill this A.M. along with some ~~det~~ detail work and P.T. In the afternoon we went to the cemetery (Nashville National) for a service. The service was lousy but the truck ride was very good - plenty of women going and coming.

Monday

Date May 31

Place Nashville

Nothing much today -
just the same old story.
Guard duty to nite -
private on the 1st relief
on post #14. A long
week to say the least.
Foster had the next post
so we had a big bull
session.

Tuesday

Date June 1

Place Nashville

Guard duty until
two o'clock - stand
guard mount until
five. As I recall I took
in a show in the
evening.

Wed.

June 2nd

Nashville

First nite in town - we
bought of pint of Four Roses
to celebrate - we sure did - I
hardly made it through
the main gate. OK well,
it was a nice evening -
good whiskey and fine
eats. Cost - 4.00 and
some odd cents.

Thur.

June 3

Nashville

Details this morning -
Guard duty to nite. Very
hot today with plenty
of showers. Very nice cool
evening wherefore letter
writing was OK. Nothing
much doing in the
line of relief - several
dog fights.

Friday

June 4

Place - Nashville

Corp. of the Guard -
that's me. I was on the
third relief wherefore I
was slightly late in getting
started. Went to a show
and then to the Spa while
I was in town - only drank
beer wherefore I had a very
nice sober evening.

Sat.

June 5

Nashville

Was on a detail today
up to the Officer's Lounge.
We were supposed to paint
but there was only a little
to do. I stained part of the
bar and several spots
that had been missed.
Spent a quite evening
writing letters.

Jun.

June 6

Nashville

Had a free day today.
Did not have to meet any
formations except mess.
It was very hot so we just
laid around ~~the~~ and read
and wrote letters - saw a
show in the evening.

Monday

June 7

Nashville

Loafed around all A.M.
as I have guard duty at
noon. Did not draw a
twenty four hour post but
did draw ~~a~~ the third ~~of~~
relief. Had to walk six
hours on post 23. That
is from fire house no 1
down to the main gates
Wrote one letter. Was posted
by truck - went to Chow by
truck

Tuesday

June 8

Place Nashville

Returned from Protos
Marshall Guard this A.M.-
no - it was first after Chow.
Jaid around the barracks
and day all after noon except
when it came time for
Retreat. I took off across
the field at that time -
went to P.X. with Lambert.

Wed.

June 9

Place Nashville

Spent the biggest part
of the day trying to keep
out of work. Had P.T. this
Am. early in which we played
games. Have been lucky
in not drawing K.P. as
yet. Roamed around camp
in the evening - was up
to see Lambert.

Thursday

June 10

Nashville

Was up to the officer's Club today for the first time this week. We painted all day - most of the time I stained the bar. There still is a lot of work to be done up there. Just messed around during the evening. There was the ~~usual~~ usual fight.

Friday

June 11

Nashville

Painted at the Officer's Club this A.M. - put up drape rods all afternoon. There are more officers ~~running~~ running around that joint than there are in all other posts combined. The drape detail was a lot of fun. Messed around all evening.

Sat

June 12

Nashville

Worked at the officer's Club all day. Finished up the drapes in the morning and helped with the furniture in the afternoon. Rode around in a truck all afternoon trying to get several chairs repaired. Went to show in the evening - better than hell.

Sun

Date June 13

Nashville

Enjoyed a day of leisure today. Went down to Casul to see the new boys who came in - also went to hospital to see Fancee. In evening I went to show and did a little laundry. Retired early to have a good night's sleep.

Monday

June 14

Nashville

F.O.'ed on the Officer's
Savage Detail. We did
nothing all day.

Tuesday

June 15

Nashville

Had to meet formations
again today. Went down
to the P.T. field for a
change. We ~~went~~ went
to see the World War film
number 3 this after-
noon. Also went to the
show this evening.

Wednesday

Date June 16

Place Nashville

Met all formations today
we did not do a whole lot
at any time - went to the
gas chamber and to the
picture show - to see
World War film No 4.
Had to go on with K. P.
at six

Cleaned greens - shelled peas
and sliced potatoes to nitro. We

Thursday

Date June 17

Place Nashville

Slept all morning
or rather I did. Re-
turned from with K. P.
about 3:00. The only
formation that I met
all day was to go down
to the show - and see
a World War film - No 5.

cleaned carrots - roasted pork
finished about 1:30 so we were
allowed to sleep until 3:30

Friday

June 18

Nashville

Went through to Ugalde
sch. today. P. J., drill &
all the rest. I slipped
out of drill - they ended
up sitting under a
tree about a hundred
yards from where I was.
In town - went swimming at
Y.M.C.A. - had a few beers -
went bowling - played pool
and had a few more beers
at the camp.

Sat.

June 19

Nashville

Pt. Mills detail
today. I sat out in
the hot sun sawing
boards and pulling
mails. I did not get
a chance to slip off as
I worked right next to
headquarters. Wrote letters
this evening.

Sunday

June 20

Nashville

Played cards and wrote letters most of the day. Did manage to get up enough energy to go to the 6:30 show. Returned to find the barracks empty so I retired early.

Monday

June 21

Nashville

Ok clean-up at four finished at 7:30. A long hard day of K.P. I worked in the clipper room which was very hot and tiring while we worked but our work did not last long for meals.

Tuesday

June 22

Nashville

Was on the Pit. Mills today - worked on a path and horse show courts. It was very hot work so I got the job of working under the barracks - nice and cool under there. Played cards in the evening - sort of lost my ass. Not much cooking. Did some laundry.

Wednesday

June 23

Nashville

Was on the pick and shovel detail today - at ~~at~~ least we worked this morning but we went to the P.X. in the afternoon and later I went up to see Lambert. Went to town this evening - had dinner at the "Brass Rail". Had several drinks and started to feel them so I went to the show by myself.

Thursday

June 24

Nashville

Went for a very refreshing swim this morning - about 300 of us marched and ran the four mile distance - walked all the way back. This P. M. we had drill, a lecture & P. T. So far the evening is a blank. There are many rumors that we are shipping in the very near future. We sign the pay roll tomorrow.

Friday

June 25

Nashville

Had a stiff neck and some what of a cold today. As far as work was concerned we did nothing of importance. Had I planned on going to the show but was too tired. I'm retiring early - 9:30.

Sat.

June 26

Nashville

To day being sat we went right along with the gang. Lectures, drill, and so forth. The big thrill of the day came when the Capt told us we were on shipment and we got paid. Played cards and went up to see lamb-bunk mate in the hospital.

Sunday

June 27

Nashville

K. P. - Clipper
rooms.

Monday

June 28

Nashville

Relaxed today after a hard day on K.P. I met all the formations but I did not over exert myself on any thing. Played some cards in the evening besides going up to see famb.

Tuesday

June 29

Nashville

Oh yes - Mills detail. We raked the ground behind the mess hall why I don't know but we did. Again in the evening we did little or nothing. To night I did my washing to get it out of the way.

Wednesday

June 30

Nas hville

Another day of
peace and rest. At
least to start it was
but I managed to get
myself screwed into
guard duty - super.
I spent the evening
in headquarters writing
letters and reading.

Thursday

July 1

Nas hville

Walked one tour
this morning - 8:10.
This afternoon we
were sleeping in the
guard house when
they came in and
put us to work loading
barracks bags into
trucks and baggage
cars.

J. R. Howels
D. G. Lodwick

Friday

Edo.

July 2

Nashville

Was supposed to ship to day but I am still here. Don't know what the trouble is. Laid around the barracks all day just waiting - nothing happened. We may go to nite - one never knows around here.

Sat.

July 3

Nashville

Parade this A.M. that was really piss poor. In the afternoon we made ready to ship - short arm and so forth.

Pulled out to Maxwell Field at 6:00 P.M. on a train that was the dirtiest that I have ever seen.

Sunday

July 4

Maxwell Field

Pulled into Maxwell
at 400 - no sleep all night.
met at train by our new
officers - swords and all.
Live in barracks - seven
men to a room - bath be-
tween two rooms. Sit at
attention at all meals.
First day was not bad -
they left us to ourselves.

Monday

July 5

Maxwell Field

First Cadet Parade
today - in evening. It ~~is~~
was very nice - with marching
in as every body was on
the ball.

Tuesday

May July 6

Maxwell Field

Went out for a three mile run today - also we started to classes - math, code, plane idn. and chemical agents. The rat line is tough and eating in the mess is an awful bore. Very tired now -

Wed.

July 7

Maxwell Field

Started off today with P. T. exercises followed by drill and classes. A parade again this evening and once again it was very nice. Classes are not too tough but the class system is still a bore.

Thursday

July 8

Maxwell Field

I guess all I can
put down in here is
the fact that I have
gone to classes - ran
the obstacle course
today and played basket
ball. Studied and wrote
letters this evening.

Friday

July 9

Maxwell Field

Had the famous
Burma Road today -
I must say that it is
the longest 17 1/2 miles
that I have ever run
Classes are going
nicely - ~~passed~~ again.

Sat

Mapwell Field

July 10

A red letter day - the
class system has been
cut out - completely or
at least that is what
they say. The upper
class are very mad
and I guess they will
get us mad now.

Sun

July 11

Mapwell Field

Slept most of day
loafed and read papers
the rest. Had a big
case of I. I. so spent
quite a bit of time in
there. The upper class
is very very mad.

mon.

Date Maxwell Field

Place July 12

tues.

Date July 13

Place Maxwell Field

18

18

July 14

maxwell field

July 15

maxwell field

July 16

Maxwell Field

July 17

Maxwell Field

July 18

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July 19

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July 20
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July 23

Maxwell Field.

July 24

Marwell Field

July 25

Marwell Field

★ Calendar 1943 ★

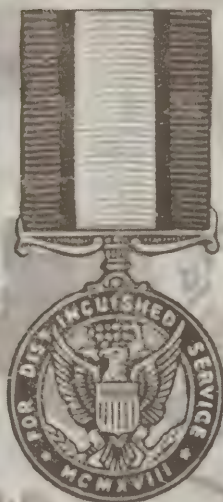
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★ Calendar 1944 ★

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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